

KEY TO ELEMENTS OF LATIN

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GINN AND COMPANY

BOSTON • NEW YORK • CHICAGO • LONDON
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636.6

The Athenæum Press
GINN AND COMPANY • PRO-
PRIETORS • BOSTON • U.S.A.

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NOTE 1. Words in square brackets [] are alternative forms, constructions, or translations.

2. Words in angular brackets < > are supplied.

3. Words in parentheses () may or may not be used in translation.

4. In cases of the second person of verbs both the singular and plural forms have been given, unless it is evident that only one is intended.

5. Exact conformity with the key, particularly in the order of the words, is not always to be required or expected of pupils.

37. 1. *Lesbia amat agricolam.* 2. *Agricolae filia amat Galbam.*
3. *Agricola vocat Galbae filiam.*

43. 1. The [A] queen loves the [a] girl. 2. The [A] girl loves the [a] queen. 3. The [A] farmer's daughter hastens. 4. The [A] girl calls the [a] farmer's daughter.¹ 5. The farmer's daughter loves the girl. 6. The queen calls the farmer, <and> the farmer hastens.

44. 1. *Agricola filiam vocat.* 2. *Filia agricolam vocat.* 3. *Puella filiam rēgīnae amat.* 4. *Filia rēgīnae puellam vocat.* 5. *Rēgina properat.*

49. *Agricola, agricolae, agricolam; agricolae, agricolārum, agricolās. Filia, filiae, filiam; filiae, filiārum, filiās. Rēgina, rēginac, rēginam; rēgīnae, rēgīnārum, rēgīnās. Puella, puellae, puellam; puellae, puellārum, puellās.*

50. *Amat, amant; vocat, vocant; properat, properant.*

¹ The alternative use of the indefinite for the definite article will not be indicated after this point.

62. *Singular*: agricola, agricolae, agricolae, agricolam; rēgīna, rēgīnae, rēgīnae, rēginam; puella, puellae, puellae, puellam.

Plural: agricolae, agricolārum, agricolis, agricolās; rēgīnae, rēginārum, rēgīnis, rēginās; puellae, puellārum, puellis, puellās.

63. 1. The girl is queen. 2. The girls are queens [The girls are the queen's]. 3. The farmer hastens. 4. The farmers hasten. 5. The farmer's daughters call the queen. 6. The farmer's daughter calls the queen. 7. The queen gives money to the farmer's girls. 8. The queen's daughters tell stories to the farmers' girls.

64. 1. Rēgīna est filia agricolae. 2. Puellae pecūniam agricolārum rēgīnae dant. 3. Puella fābulam filiae rēgīnae nārrat. 4. Puella filiam rēgīnae amat. 5. Puellae sunt filiae agricolārum.

73.

SINGULAR

NOM.	puella	<i>the girl</i>
GEN.	puellae	<i>of the girl or the girl's</i>
DAT.	puellae	<i>to or for the girl</i>
ACC.	puellam	<i>the girl</i>
ABL.	puellā	<i>from, by, with, at, in, or on the girl</i>

PLURAL

NOM.	puellae	<i>the girls</i>
GEN.	puellārum	<i>of the girls or the girls'</i>
DAT.	puellis	<i>to or for the girls</i>
ACC.	puellās	<i>the girls</i>
ABL.	puellis	<i>from, by, with, at, in, or on the girls</i>

Use similar terminations and meanings for *dea* and *agricola*.

75. *Puellārum*, genitive, *of the girls or the girls'*. *Filiābus*, dative, *to or for the daughters*; ablative, *from, with, by, at, in, or on the daughters*. *Pecūniae*, genitive singular, *of the money*; dative singular, *to or for the money*; nominative plural, *the moneys*. *Fābulā*, ablative, *from, with, by, at, in, or on the story*. *Rēginam*, accusative singular, *the queen*. *Deās*, accusative plural, *the goddesses*. *Agricolis*, dative plural, *to or for the farmers*; ablative plural, *from, with, by, at, in, or on the farmers*.

81. 1. Sailors love the water, farmers love the land. 2. The sailor hastens from the land to the water with the queen's daughters. 3. The queen's daughters are on the water. 4. The sailors hasten through the waters. 5. The farmer gives water to the queen's daughters. 6. The farmers' girls are on the land.

82. 1. Lesbia ab terrā ad aquam properat. 2. Nautae in aquā sunt. 3. Galba cum filiabus agricolārum est. 4. Filiae rēginārum per terram properant.

94. Galba is a farmer. Lesbia is Galba's daughter. Lesbia is pretty. Galba loves <his> beautiful daughter. The farmer tells good stories to the little girl. Galba lives with Lesbia in a little cottage. Galba and Lesbia love the little cottage. Lesbia calls Galba and the farmer hastens to the little cottage.

95. 1. Casa parva est pulchra. 2. Galba per terram ad casam pulchram properat. 3. Galba cum nautā est. 4. Puellae in casam properant. 5. Agricolaē in casis parvis habitant.

100. 1. Whither does the sailor hasten? 2. The sailor hastens to Galba's little cottage. 3. Where is Galba? 4. Galba is in the little cottage with Lesbia and with Lesbia's friends. 5. The farmer is telling the little girls good stories. 6. Marcus, where is the farmer's slave? 7. The farmer's slave is giving water to the horses. 8. The water is good and the horses love [like] good water.

101. 1. Galba, Mārce, servōs vocat. 2. Ubi, servī, sunt equī? 3. Equī, Galba, ad casam properant. 4. Aqua casae est bona. 5. Servī amici equōrum sunt [Servī sunt amici equōrum].

105. S. Quintus, where are the slaves of Galba the farmer toiling?

Q. Sextus, the slaves of Galba the farmer are toiling in the fields.

S. Who is hastening through the fields to the slaves?

Q. Lesbia, the daughter of Galba the farmer, is hastening through the fields to the slaves.

S. What is Lesbia, the beautiful daughter of Galba the farmer, carrying?

Q. Lesbia is carrying water, Sextus. Lesbia gives water to the slaves and the slaves love Lesbia, the good daughter of Galba the farmer.

106. 1. Quis cum amicis Mārci nautae habitat? 2. Quid, Sexte, equi puerorum portant? 3. Quis fabulās Lesbiae, filiae parvae Galbae, nārrat? 4. Quō viri aquam portant?

108.

SINGULAR

servus	aqua	oppidum
servi	aquae	oppidi
servō	aquae	oppidō
servum	aquam	oppidum
servō	aquā	oppidō

PLURAL

servi	aquae	oppida
servōrum	aquārum	oppidōrum
servis	aquis	oppidis
servōs	aquās	oppida
servis	aquis	oppidis

113. GIRL. Whither are the men hastening, slave?

SLAVE. The men are hastening into the town, girl.

G. Who is calling together the men and boys?

S. The good queen is calling together the men and boys.

G. Why does the good queen call together the men and boys?

S. Girl, the queen is calling the people to arms.

G. Is the boy Sextus with the men?

S. He is, and [Yes, and he] is carrying the arms of the good queen. Sextus loves the good queen.

G. Where is Quintus, slave, the friend of the boy Sextus? Is Quintus in (the) town?

S. Quintus is not in (the) town. Quintus is with Marcus the sailor.

G. Are Quintus and Marcus toiling?

S. [They are toiling.] Yes.

114. 1. Properantne, Mārce, virī oppidi? Nōn properant. 2. Quid puerī agricolārum portant? Arma portant. 3. Quō rēginae populōs vocant? 4. Rēginae populōs ex agris in oppida vocant. 5. Cūr bonae rēginae populum convocant? 6. Labōrantne servī in agris? Labōrant.

118. M. What are the slaves of Galba the farmer carrying into the large town, <my> son?

SON. Marcus, the slaves of Galba the farmer are carrying grain into the large town. The queen is calling the people of the large town to arms. The queen is preparing for a new and great war. She is preparing arms and grain and money, the aids of war [means for war].

M. Where are the good sons of the beautiful queen?

S. The queen's sons are with the allies, Marcus.

M. Are the allies giving aid to the good queen?

S. Yes. The allies are giving new arms and [a great deal of] much money to the queen.

M. Is the land of the queen [queen's country] beautiful, <my> son?

S. The land of the queen is large and beautiful. The people of the town love the good queen and the beautiful land.

119. 1. Arma sociī novī sunt bona. 2. Filī sociōrum auxilium magnum populō oppidōrum parvōrum dant. 3. Agricolae in agris novīs labōrant. 4. Cūr, fili, bona rēgina populum convocat? 5. Parantne sociī novī frūmentum? Parant.

124. 1. The good farmer is in the large field. 2. Marcus the sailor is the friend of the good farmer. 3. Marcus often gives aid to the good farmer. 4. Does Marcus love the good farmer? Yes. 5. Whither is Marcus hastening with Galba, the good farmer? Into the famous town. 6. The good farmers are carrying much grain through the long roads. 7. Are the fields of the good farmers large? Yes. 8. The men of the well-known town often give money

to the good farmers. 9. Why do the peoples of the famous towns call together the good farmers? The famous towns are preparing for a long war. 10. The allies of the famous queen are toiling with the good farmers.

125. 1. *Suntne tēla nova longa? Nōn sunt.* 2. *In terris novis sunt multa oppida nōta.* 3. *Fāma oppidi novī est bona.* 4. *Via per agrōs agricolae boni est nova.*

131. Galba the farmer lives in the beautiful fields, Quintus lives in the large and famous town; but Marcus the sailor lives on the little island. The little island is beautiful and pleasing to Marcus the sailor. The land is pleasing to Galba and Quintus, but Marcus loves the deep waters. The little island of Marcus the sailor is very near [next] to the beautiful fields of Galba the farmer. Marcus often sails from the little island to the land and hastens through the beautiful fields to the little cottage of Galba the farmer. Lesbia, Galba's daughter, often gives grain to Marcus the sailor and Marcus carries the grain from the land to the little island. Lesbia is friendly to Marcus the sailor but unfriendly to Quintus. The fields are not pleasing to Quintus. Quintus loves arms and weapons and wars. Is Marcus a slave? No [He is not]. Marcus is free.

138. 1. The queen gives aid to her allies. 2. The slaves are carrying your grain. 3. Our allies are preparing for new wars. 4. The weapons are mine, the arms are yours. 5. The beautiful fields are pleasing to my daughters. 6. The people are hostile to their (own) allies. 7. Our island is next [nearest] to your land. 8. My ways are not your ways.

139. *Suggested Answers.* 1. *Mārcus in insulā habitat.* 2. *Galba agricola in agrīs pulchris habitat.* 3. *Quintus in magnō et nōtō oppidō habitat.* 4. *Parva insula est grāta Mārcō nautae.* 5. *Est.* 6. *Nōn sunt.* 7. *Mārcus ad terram saepe nāvigat.* 8. *Lesbia Mārcō frūmentum dat.* 9. *Agri nōn grāti Quintō sunt.* *Quintus bella amat.*

151. Gaul is the land of the Gauls. The land of the Gauls is beautiful, and the Gauls, the people of Gaul, love their land [country].

There are many large towns in Gaul. Many farmers live in the fields, and the farmers' horses carry much grain through the long roads into the towns. Wars are not pleasing to the Gauls. But very near [next] to the Gauls live the Germans. The Germans love war and are always in arms. Often the Germans with their allies hasten into Gaul and seize the fields. Then the Gauls call the people to arms and fight with the Germans. Great is the reputation [fame] of the wars, and famous are the victories. But not always does the victory belong to the Gauls. Often the Germans conquer.

152. 1. *Esne amicus [Estisne amici] sociis meis? Sum [sumus].* 2. *Tuae victoriae notae, mi fili, sunt terrae nostrae gratiae.* 3. *Suntne viri oppidorum tuorum [vestrorum] liberi? Non sunt.* 4. *Tela nova sunt fili mei.* 5. *Sumusne proximi insulae altae?* 6. *Non sumus, insula non est proxima.*

162. 1. *Occupamus, we seize*, active voice, indicative mood, present tense, first person plural; *properatis, you hasten*, active voice, indicative mood, present tense, second person plural; *convocant, they call together*, active voice, indicative mood, present tense, third person plural.

2. *Datis, you give*, active voice, indicative mood, present tense, second person plural; *laboras, you toil*, active voice, indicative mood, present tense, second person singular; *pugnatis, you fight*, active voice, indicative mood, present tense, second person plural.

3. *Paras, you prepare*, active voice, indicative mood, present tense, second person singular; *portat, he [she, it] carries*, active voice, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular; *amamus, we love*, active voice, indicative mood, present tense, first person plural.

4. *Narrat, he [she, it] tells*, active voice, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular; *dant, they give*, active voice, indicative mood, present tense, third person plural; *properat, he [she, it] hastens*, active voice, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular.

5. *Occupātis, you seize*, active voice, indicative mood, present tense, second person plural; *nāvigās, you sail*, active voice, indicative mood, present tense, second person singular; *portant, they carry*, active voice, indicative mood, present tense, third person plural.

6. *Habitātis, you live*, active voice, indicative mood, present tense, second person plural; *labōrant, they toil*, active voice, indicative mood, present tense, third person plural; *dās, you give*, active voice, indicative mood, present tense, second person singular.

NOTE. Of course the verbs above may be translated in any of the three ways shown in § 160.

163. 1. *Habitāmus, habitāmus, habitāmus*. 2. *Occupās, occupās, occupās*. 3. *Portāmus, labōrant, properāmus*. 4. *Dat, convocat, nāvigās [nāvigātis]*. 5. *Pugnant, portat, habitāmus*.

169. *With all our forces*, ablative of accompaniment. With whom? *With mud*, ablative of cause. Because of what? *With fighting*, the same as the preceding one. *With bombs*, ablative of means. By means of what? *With such speed*, ablative of manner. In what manner? *With a sigh of relief*, ablative of manner as the preceding. *With their wives and children*, ablative of accompaniment. With whom?

172. S. Whither are you hastening, Quintus? Why do you carry {your} new arms and long spear? Q. I am hastening to the nearest camp, Sextus, with the men and boys of our town. Why aren't you in arms? Why don't you give your assistance to our land? S. I am a Roman. War is always pleasing to the Roman people. But there was no report of war in our town. Quintus, who is preparing for war? Will there be a new war with the Gauls? Q. Not with the Gauls. The Germans, always hostile to the Romans, are preparing for war with great industry. They are calling together their forces from the forests of Germany. Soon, Sextus, the roads will be crowded with horses and men, and the Roman fields nearest to Germany will be in great danger. But the victory will be ours.

173. 1. Germānī longīs tēlis pugnant. 2. Properāmus ex castrīs Rōmānīs. 3. Eritisne cum Sextō? Mox erimus. 4. Pericula cōpiārum nostrārum erant multa.

180. 1. You are telling, you were telling [you told], we are preparing, we were preparing [we prepared]. 2. You are fighting, he was carrying [he carried], they are seizing, I was giving [I gave]. 3. You were seizing [you seized], you are sailing, you were toiling [you toiled], they are living. 4. You are giving, I was fighting [I fought], you are hastening, we were seizing [we seized].

NOTE. Any of the forms that are in the present tense may be translated in three ways. See § 160.

181. Britain, the land of the Britons, is a large island. The Britons were uncivilized and lived in great forests and small towns. Britain is very near to Gaul, and the Britons were friends of the Gauls. In the long wars of the Gauls and Romans the Britons often gave aid to their allies. Britain was already known to the Roman people. But the friendship of the Britons and Gauls was not pleasing to the Roman people. And so the Romans were calling together <their> forces and were preparing their arms and a large supply of grain. They toiled with great diligence. Then they sailed with many men to the island <of> Britain. The island was thick [dense] with forests and the roads were not good. Therefore the Romans were often in great danger. The Britons hastened from their camp and fought with the Romans. But the victory was the Romans' [belonged to the Romans] and the Romans seized many towns of the Britons with their forces.

182. 1. Rōmānī in silvā cum Britannīs barbarīs pugnābant. 2. Britannī frūmentum ad castra equīs suis portābant. 3. Tua [vestra] amicitia Rōmānīs erit nōta. 4. Periculō bellī Britannī cōpiās suās iam convocābant. 5. Rōmānī per aquās altās (cum) magnō periculō nāvigābant.

185. 1. Who will tell the story of the island <of> Britain? 2. Why were the Britons wretched, my son? 3. The Britons were

wretched because of frequent wars. 4. Were the shores of the island high? Yes [They were high]. 5. The Britons often give aid to the Gauls, their allies. 6. Therefore the Romans will sail to the high shores of the island with great forces. 7. Presently the Romans will overcome the savages in many battles. 8. Great will be the rewards of victory. 9. Then the island will belong to the Romans.

186. 1. Ōra insulae proxima Galliae est alta. 2. In silvis magnis cum barbaris inimicis pugnabimus. 3. Nostri amici erunt miseris periculis proeli. 4. Vestris telis longis, Rōmānī, Britannōs superābitis. 5. Iam Rōmānī sociis suis magna praemia dabunt.

196. 1. You hold, you will call, they were having [they had]. 2. They will see, we were advising [we advised], he was telling [he told]. 3. I shall have, you fear, you call. 4. Do you see the high shores of the island? 5. Never, O Romans, without the aid of our allies shall we keep the rewards of victory.

206. 1. Who was already announcing those [these] plans of the Romans? A good friend of the Britons. 2. Whither will these [those] Romans sail? These [those] Romans will sail to the island. 3. What will they carry to this [that] island? They will carry many men and horses and a great abundance of grain to this [that] island. 4. Will the Britons fight with the Romans? Soon they will fight, but they will not overcome them. 5. Do the Britons love their island? Yes. 6. Have the Britons allies? The Gauls are their allies now, but the aid of the Gauls will never save them. 7. Soon the Romans will announce a great victory. 8. The wrongs of the Britons will be great and their lives [*literally*, the lives of them] will be ever wretched.

207. 1. Eum, eam, id, eās [eōs, ea] videt. 2. Id cōsiliū, ea vita, eī puerī. 3. Eis praemiis, cum eō amicō, fama eius proeli. 4. Fābula eārum iniūriarum, eī vitae, eae puellae.

210. 1. The queen saved her friends. 2. The queen saved his [her, its] friends. 3. The Romans will save their neighbors. 4. The Romans will save their neighbors (*not their own*). 5. Those savages

held their (*not their own*) high and wide walls with their (*own*) forces. 6. This [That] Gaul did not fear the Romans, but told his (*own*) wrongs to them. 7. Do you love your native land? We love its famous towns and wide fields. 8. The Germans announce their (*not their own*) victories. 9. Not without reward will you give aid to the queen.

211. 1. Is servus vitam suam servābit. 2. Is servus vitam eius servābit. 3. Eae puellae praemia sua tenēbant. 4. Ei barbari finitimōs suōs timēbunt. 5. Rēginam suam amant et periculum eius vident.

214.	dicō	dicimus	dūcō	dūcimus
	dicis	dicitis	dūcis	dūcitis
	dicit	dicunt	dūcit	dūcunt

216. TEACHER. We often speak of Rome, my pupils, but where is Rome?

PUPILS. Rome, teacher, is in Italy, the famous native land of the Romans.

T. Have you a map of Italy?

P. We have a good map of Italy in our books.

T. Is Italy wide?

P. Italy is not wide. It is long.

T. What do your books tell concerning the Roman roads?

P. The Romans had many long roads. Those roads extended through Italy, Gaul, & Germany. Well known was the Appian way. The books often speak about it.

T. Was Rome always large?

P. Not always. For many years Rome was small and her neighbors were hostile. But the Roman people overcame them in many battles. Then the Romans lead their forces against the barbarians and finally they rule many lands.

T. Well done, pupils. Some day you will sail from our country to Italy and you will see its beautiful shores and islands and the high walls of Rome.

219. veniō	venimus	mūniō	mūnimus
venis	venītis	mūnīs	mūnītis
venit	veniunt	mūnit	mūniunt

220. 1. They will announce, you come, he [she, it] had, you fortify. 2. You saw, we hear, he will fear, they come. 3. He [she, it] will give, they will hold, you fortify, you sailed. 4. He [she, it] hears, you feared, they tell, we shall have. 5. They will hasten, we come, you prepared, they fortify.

221. Do you see the Roman camp? The camp is large and has four gates. The Romans come through these gates into the camp and lead their forces out of these gates. We see many men and horses in the camp. We see men who are in arms and men who toil with great industry. Those who are toiling are fortifying the camp. The Romans always fortify their camp with a high wall and a deep ditch. Do you see the ones [those] who are carrying dirt from the ditch? The savages do not fortify their camp, and so their lives lie open [are exposed] to many dangers. But the Romans hold their camp without danger, nor do they fear the savages. In the middle of the camp is the general's tent. Do you see it? He who leads the Roman forces is a famous man. Often he calls his men together. Now he is talking to them and they are listening to him.

227. 1. Do you believe their allies? I do not believe them. 2. My neighbors do not favor your new plans. 3. The slaves are eager for war. 4. (The) good girls never injure their books. 5. Galba's horses do not obey Marcus the sailor.

228. 1. Amicis nostris persuādēmus. 2. Finitimis nostris resistimus. 3. Is puer Lesbiae nōn pāret. 4. Eis crēditis, amīci mei, amicitia vestrā.

232. 1. They were saying *or* they said, you were hearing *or* you heard, he [she, it] will overcome, they lead. 2. You will hold, you are ruling, we were fortifying *or* we fortified, they will have. 3. We

say, you were fearing *or* you feared, they extend, he [she, it] was coming *or* came. 4. I was leading *or* I led, they are fortifying, you will see, you will extend. 5. I shall save, you were hearing *or* you heard, you hold, we were saying *or* we said.

233. 1. The Romans had many gods and many goddesses. 2. The Roman poets told many stories about the gods and goddesses. 3. We do not believe these [those] stories. 4. The Roman people feared the gods and goddesses and obeyed them. 5. In the number of the gods were Jupiter and Neptune and Mars. 6. Jupiter ruled the gods and goddesses, Neptune lived in the deep waters. 7. Mars was the god of war, and was always eager for battles. 8. In the number of the goddesses were Juno and Minerva and Diana. 9. Juno was the queen of the goddesses. 10. Minerva was the goddess of wisdom. 11. Diana was the queen of the forests.

234. 1. Viri boni deīs pārent. 2. Viri malī deīs resistunt. 3. Deī bonīs puerīs et puellis numquam nocent. 4. Minerva virīs favet quī sapientiae student.

239. Once upon a time Minos, who ruled [was ruling] the island (of) Crete, waged [was waging] war against the Greeks. The Greeks fight with great spirit, but Minos defeats them in frequent battles. Then Minos says, "Now, Greeks, the victory is mine and you are my slaves. Now you will pay a heavy [great] penalty for your wrongs [sins]. Every year you will send to my country seven boys and seven girls. You will sail with them to the shores of lofty Crete. We shall lead them into the labyrinth. Then the savage Minotaur will come. They will see (and) hear and fear him. Without resource, without arms, they will give their lives to the savage Minotaur. This will be your punishment, O Greeks. What do you say?"

240. 1. Virī miserī poenam dabunt. 2. Quō Mīnōs puerōs puellāsque dūcet? 3. Eōs ad īnsulam suam dūcet. 4. Cōpiāe magnō animō bellum gerent.

244. The wretched Greeks fear and obey. And so every year they send seven beautiful boys and seven beautiful girls to Crete. Never thereafter do they see <their> sons and daughters.

Theseus, the famous hero of the Greeks, was not then in his native land. But soon he hears the wretched [sad] report and swiftly hastens to his country. He assembles the people and says, "O Greeks, shall we always be slaves? Shall we always send <our> sons and daughters to Crete? I will make a good plan. Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, will give aid [help me]. I do not fear the wicked Minotaur. I will fight with him and shall conquer him."

245. 1. *Faciēbāmus, gerent, mittis [mittitis].* 2. *Vincēmus, capiēs [capiētis], facient.* 3. *Gerēbat, veniēmus, audis [auditis].* 4. *Dicent, nūtiābit, faciēmus.*

253. *Cape, capite; venī, venite; gere, gerite; patē, patēte; servā, servāte.*

254. Then Theseus quickly prepares a ship and sails to the island <of> Crete. When he comes to the high shore, he hastens from the boat and makes for the land. Ariadne, the daughter of the queen, sees him. Then she calls him and says, "Who are you, good sir? What do you seek in my country? Aren't you a Greek? Crete is unfriendly to the Greeks and your life is in danger." Theseus replies, "I am Theseus, the hero of the Greeks, well known because of my reputation through many lands. I am seeking the Minotaur. I shall fight with him. I shall conquer him. Will you not give aid to Theseus?" Then Ariadne, moved by the famous reputation and by the great courage of Theseus, loves [falls in love with] him and replies, "I am not a savage, am I? I will save your life. Take <your> arms and come."

255. 1. *Announce thou, fortify ye, send thou.* 2. *Seek thou, come thou, sail ye.* 3. *Save ye, fortify thou, hold thou.* 4. *See ye, carry thou, send ye.*

259. Then Ariadne leads Theseus into the famous labyrinth and gives him a long string and says, "Hold this string. The string will guide your steps and lead you out from the labyrinth. Now hasten. I hear the Minotaur. You do not fear, do you? Resist him bravely and glorious will be your victory. Conquer and save the lives of the boys and girls of Greece." Theseus soon sees the Minotaur and attacks *(him)*. The contest rages for a long time and not without great danger. Finally the Minotaur is overcome, and thereafter the boys and girls are safe *[preserved]*.

264. 1. You are overcome, we are held, they are seen. 2. He *[she, it]* is kept, you are seized, we are feared. 3. You are seen, they are prepared, you are kept. 4. He *[she, it]* is saved, he *[she, it]* is held, we are kept. 5. You are carried, you are held, I am kept.

265. 1. The Gauls fight frequent battles and fight bravely, but are overcome by *(their)* neighbors. 2. The Minotaur is feared by their daughters. Theseus does not fear the savage Minotaur, does he? No. 4. Take arms, Romans; you are seen by the unfriendly savages. 5. We have neither grain nor water in camp. What shall we do? 6. Hold the camp, Marcus, with *(your)* good spears. Our allies will soon send aid.

266. 1. Galli armis Rōmānōrum celeriter superantur. 2. Nōne fābulae grātae ā poētis multīs nārrantur? Certē *[nārrantur]*. 3. Thēseus ā Minervā deā sapientiae monētur. 4. Sapientiā Minervae servāmur. 5. Dā eam pecūniam rēginae bonae, mī fili. 6. Castra barbarōrum nec vāllum nec fossam habent. 7. Cum ā virīs vestris vidēmur, poenam damus.

269. 1. You loved *[you were loving]*,¹ you were loved *[you were being loved]*,¹ you will fear, you will be feared. 2. He *[she, it]* saves, he *[she, it]* is saved, he *[she, it]* will give, he *[she, it]* will be given. 3. We carry, we carried, we shall carry. 4. You shall be given, they will be seen, we are held. 5. They are loved, he *[she,*

¹ Thus for all verbs in the past indicative.

it] was given, they are feared. 6. You are seen, we announce, he [she, it] feared. 7. They hold, they will fear, you are advised. 8. They saw, you will be loved, we are carried. 9. Come ye, fear thou.

270. 1. *Timēbuntur, amor, vidēbāmur.* 2. *Portāmur, monēbiminī, habent.* 3. *Properābit, nūntiābās, persuādet.* 4. *Nocēbō, favēs, superābiminī.* 5. *Portābimur, studebam, favēbis.* 6. *Pārēbit, tenēmur, vidēbantur.*

274. 1. You will be kept, he [she, it] is said, you were held. 2. He [she, it] will be overcome, they are fortified, it is waged. 3. He [she, it] is fortified, he [she, it] will prepare, conquer ye.

275. When wars are waged in Gaul by the Romans, their camp is quickly fortified by wide ditches and high walls. Then the forces are led out from the gates of the camp, but the camp is held by a strong garrison. Often the Romans fight battles in the midst of the forests, often the contest rages a long time; but finally the savages are defeated by the good arms of the Romans. The Romans take a great number of captives. Among [In] the number of the captives many boys and girls are seen. The captives are led into Italy by the Romans. There they will be wretched slaves, and will never again [not thereafter] see their native land.

279. 1. You led [you were leading],¹ you were led [were being led],¹ you will fortify, you will be fortified. 2. He [she, it] conquers, he [she, it] will conquer, he [she, it] will come, he [she, it] will be fortified. 3. We were waging, we were carried on, we are waging, we shall wage. 4. You shall be led, you are ruled, they were heard. 5. They will love, they will injure, they will come, they will be fortified. 6. You are feared, we are fortifying, we shall come, they take. 7. They persuade, they will hold, you will be seen, they will be heard. 8. They are waged, it was waged, it is waged. 9. We obey, we are prepared, they will injure, you will be fortified.

¹ Thus for all verbs in the past indicative.

280. 1. Mittuntur, vincentur, audior, dūcēbāmur. 2. Mittimur, mūniēris [*or* -re], veniunt. 3. Resistet, petis, vincēmini. 4. Crēdēbās, gerēbat, veniam. 5. Audiēmur, dūcēbam, petētis. 6. Geret, mūnīmur, gerēbantur.

283. Look, my friends, at the picture of a Roman school. Do you see the pupils? There are one, two, three, four, five, six pupils. Two boys are standing and four are sitting. What are the boys doing? They are toiling with great industry. Two are holding writing tablets. Three are holding books. The books of the Romans were rolls. On a bench are two books and three writing tablets and ink. Look at the teacher. What is he doing? The teacher is telling the pupils a story. The teacher has in memory many (and) pleasing stories. When the boys are stupid, then they are punished [suffer the penalty]. But (to) the good boys are given pretty prizes by the teacher. Do you like prizes? Certainly.

290. 1. Properā, parārī, mittiminī, dūc. 2. Dūcere, dūcī, rapiminī, venī. 3. Mittī, servāre, dūcite, dīc. 4. Petī, dūciminī, capere, tenērī. 5. Timē, venīte, parāminī, mūnirī.

292. Once upon a time the Romans were waging war with a neighboring town. Camillus, a famous man, was leading the Roman forces. In that town was a (certain) school teacher. The boys loved him and the men of the town trusted him. The teacher often led the boys out of the town through the nearest fields, nor were the boys in danger, for the town was not yet being attacked by the Romans. But finally the teacher leads the boys into the midst of the Roman camp and says, "Look at these boys, Camillus. They will be your captives." But Camillus says, "You have a wicked heart, teacher. The Romans do not wage war with boys." Then he says to his (men), "Seize and bind him." Then he gives rods to the boys and says, "Now, my boys, drive this wicked teacher into your town with those rods." This deed was pleasing to the men of that town, and presently they seek the friendship of Rome.

297. 1. The Gauls will keep the Germans from their fields with [by] frequent battles. 2. By the act of Camillus the boys will be quickly sent away [let go] from the Roman camp. 3. In that place they were a long way from their friends. 4. The memory of that deed will never be far from our minds [hearts]. 5. Why does the wicked man lead the boys away from the walls of the town? 6. The wicked man was seeking the friendship of Camillus. 7. Free our boys from danger, Camillus. 8. Surely I will free them, and the wicked man shall suffer punishment. 9. Because of the evil deed I shall drive him from my camp.

298. 1. *Castra Rōmāna ab eō locō longē aberant.* 2. *Memoriā eārum iniuriarum liberābimur.* 3. *Discēdite ab eō locō, amici mei, et oppugnāte oppida eōrum.* 4. *Mei (virī) eōs ā mūrīs abdūcent.* 5. *Prohibētē barbarōs ex oppidis vestris, Rōmānī.* 6. *Rape eum virum, fili mī, et dimitte eum.* 7. *Num puerī tardī sunt?*

306. 1. The savages will get together a large supply of grain and go away from their fields. 2. They will assail many towns of <their> neighbors. 3. Those towns are fortified by high walls and wide ditches and will be bravely defended. 4. How far are those towns from Italy? They are not far distant. 5. The Romans will send aid to those towns, will they not? Surely, for the peoples of those towns are allies of the Romans. 6. Abundant forces of the Romans will encourage the fearful minds [hearts] of the allies. 7. The Romans will put strong garrisons in those towns. 8. And so the savages will be hindered from <committing> injuries and will send away their forces.

307. 1. *Sociī timidī ā Rōmānīs dēfendentur.* 2. *Quam longē ea loca ā castrīs eōrum aberant?* 3. *Parā cōpiam amplam frūmentī, Mārce, et locā (eam) in oppidō nostrō.* 4. *Memoriā factōrum tuōrum, nec tardī nec timidī erimus.* 5. *Animī eōrum cōfirmābantur; itaque arma sua capiēbant et mūrōs altōs fortiter oppugnābant.* 6. *Cūr ibi sedēs? Discēde et liberā celeriter eōs captivōs.*

309. M. Where have you been, Sextus and Quintus?

S. I have been on our farm and Quintus has been on his farm. We have been in our fields for a long time. The duties of farmers are many. Have you good slaves?

M. Yes. They have for a long time been remarkable examples of industry. Soon I will give them abundant rewards and will free them.

S. You will have been without wisdom. Hold good slaves and never free them. But what are you looking at, Quintus?

Q. I am looking at that beautiful book. Is it yours?

M. Yes [It is mine]. I was always eager for [fond of] good books. This book was Galba's and had been in his cottage for a long time. The book is famous and tells of the wars of the Romans and Gauls. Finally the Gauls are subdued, but the Romans had already been in Gaul for seven years.

310. 1. Ubi agricolae fuerant? In villis suis fuerant. 2. Nōne, servī, exempla diligentiae ēgregiae fuistis? Fuimus. 3. Mox, Rōmānī, in Galliā per septem annōs fuerimus. 4. Quam diū ab officiis nostris āfuimus? 5. Dēnique Gallī pācābuntur, sed nec tardī nec timidī fuerint. 6. Cōfirma animōs firmōs sociōrum eōrum cōpiā amplā pecūniae.

320. In the number of famous Romans was Curius Dentatus. Often he fought great battles, often he seized hostile camps [forts] and towns. But in the midst of victories his life was genuine and pure. And he did not live in a large villa but in a little cottage, and when public duties did not prevent he worked with great diligence in (his) little field. Once upon a time the Samnites, neighbors of the Romans, who were seeking the friendship of Dentatus, sent ambassadors to him. The ambassadors carried many beautiful gifts and an abundance of gold and hastened to the field [farm] of Dentatus.

324. The ambassadors did not find Dentatus in the field but in the cottage. The famous man was sitting before a table. There

he was eating a dinner of young turnips. Then the ambassadors entered the cottage and said, "Because of your marvelous deeds and public services, Dentatus, the Samnites seek your friendship. These prizes and this gold are yours." Then Dentatus replied, "You do not understand my nature at all, Samnites. A true Roman is not eager for gold but for power over those who have gold. Leave immediately."

328. 1. We had driven, you sent [have sent],¹ he [she, it] has conquered. 2. He [she, it] shall seize, they have carried on, he [she, it] had resisted. 3. He [she, it] has ruled, they had led against, we shall make. 4. You had called, he [she, it] has advised, they have sought. 5. He [she, it] will have, you have seized, you had led out. 6. I had believed, you have driven, he [she, it] has obeyed. 7. He [she, it] has made, he [she, it] had defended, we have persuaded. 8. He [she, it] sends, shall send, has sent. 9. They have led, we had sent away, he [she, it] will injure. 10. You have said, they had departed, you have led out.

329. 1. Vicimus, favēbit, fēcerat. 2. Gessisti, patēbunt, dūc. 3. Rapuit, discesserant, cēperātis. 4. Dixit, dēfendēbāmus, respondebimus.

336. 1. Habuisti, crēdidērunt, miserant. 2. Vidit, dixeris, dūxisse. 3. Misistis, pārūērunt, discesserāmus. 4. Oppugnāvit, dederam, miserō. 5. Timuerimus, patuit, fuisse. 6. Dederās, fēceritis, misisse. 7. Vēnerās, dederātis, portāverit.

340. *Suggested Answers.* 1. Ad Dentātum Samnītēs lēgātōs miserant.

2. Samnītēs amicitiam Dentāti petēbant.

3. Lēgāti praemia et aurum comparāverant et ad Dentātum portāverant.

4. Minimē. Dentātus in casā parvā habitābat.

5. Fuerat.

¹ All the perfects in this exercise may be rendered in two ways. See §§ 312, 313.

6. Saepe in agrō labōrāverat.

7. Dentātus ante mēnsam sedēbat.

8. Nōn ea cēpit.

9. "Samnītēs, meam nātūram nōn tenētis. Vērus Rōmānus nōn studet aurō sed imperiō in eōs quī aurum habent. Iam discēdite."

343. Once upon a time the Gauls were laying Italy waste. They had already driven the wretched farmers from the wide fields and had seized their beautiful horses. They had already taken many towns by storm. They were already making for Rome. Then the Romans were greatly terrified and fled into the Capitolium. Manlius, a remarkable man of war [warrior], held the Capitolium with a strong garrison and did not fear the Gauls. The Capitolium was on a high place and was fortified by great walls. For a long time the people were defended by the nature of the place and the garrison, and the Gauls labored in vain. Victory was a long way off. But finally the savages formed a new plan. By night they climbed up the high rocks with great [in profound] silence. They were neither heard nor hindered. Already they were holding the walls of the Capitolium. But there were sacred geese in the Capitolium. These geese heard the Gauls and saved the Capitolium. For by their cackling they aroused Manlius from sleep. Manlius seized his arms, called his men, (and) threw the Gauls down from the high rocks.

352. 1. The farmers have carried the grain into the sacred town. 2. The grain has been carried into the sacred town by the farmers. 3. The queen had given money to Lesbia. 4. The money had been given to Lesbia by the queen. 5. Manlius will have thrown the Gauls down from the sacred wall. 6. The Gauls will have been thrown down from the sacred wall by Manlius. 7. Dentatus had sent the ambassadors away. The ambassadors had been sent away by Dentatus. 8. The girls had seen a remarkable example of true friendship. 9. A remarkable example of true friendship had been seen by the girls. 10. Their cowardly hearts

have been encouraged by your deeds. 11. The Gauls had been kept from our fields by the Roman arms.

353. 1. Graecia periculō liberāta erat. 2. Cōpiae integrae ante oppidum sacrum ā Rōmānīs locātae erant. 3. Puellae magnopere perterritae erant et fūgerant. 4. Agrī vāstātī erant, sed nātūrā locī castra nōn expugnāta erant. 5. Ascendēruntne Galli mūrōs vestrōs? Minimē, sed agrōs vāstāvērunt.

359. 1. The Roman power was not pleasing to the Germans who were living across the Rhine. 2. And so for many years the Germans kept the Romans from their realms. 3. With strong and loyal hearts they fought bravely for <their> country. 4. The realms of the Germans stretched far across the Rhine. 5. The Germans called out fresh troops from the forests and towns. 6. The number of men was great and their hearts were eager for war. 7. But the fortune of war was unfavorable to the Germans and gave the victory to the Romans. 8. Formerly the Germans had been free, but after the Roman victory many fled into the great forests. 9. Many were seized and sent into Italy. 10. How wretched was the fortune of those captives!

360. 1. Imperium Rōmānum trāns Rhēnum antea nōn patuit. 2. Cum in regnō Germānōrum eris, silvās magnās vidēbis. 3. Nātūra locī certē erat inīqua proeliō. 4. Fortiter pugnābunt et multī vītam suam prō patriā dabunt. 5. Post proelium inīquum frūmentum comparābātur et multae cōpiae integrae ēvocābantur.

363. Once upon a time Porsenna, who then held the sovereignty of the Etruscans, fought with the Romans for the command of Italy and assailed Rome with great forces. The Romans were already suffering with the lack of grain and were greatly terrified. There was in the number of [among] the Romans a remarkable youth, Mucius Scaevola. He encouraged their fearful hearts and said, "I will go into the camp of the Etruscans and kill Porsenna. And thus I shall free the country from peril." Bravely he undertook the deed, but he was seen and captured. Then he was led before Porsenna.

364. 1. Per multōs annōs rēgnum trāns Rhēnum obtinuerant. 2. Virī inopiā frūmenti nōn prōcesserant. 3. Id negōtium ā Mūciō susceptum erat. 4. Captivī ante castra tua [vestra] prōducti erant. 5. Post proelium magna cōpia frūmenti ibi inveniēbātur [inventā est].

371. To defeat the Romans was pleasing to ⟨their⟩ hostile neighbors. 2. Mucius was eager to kill Porsenna. 3. The Romans desired him to undertake that matter. 4. The people did not forbid him to advance into the hostile camp. 5. The Romans began to gain the supreme power over [of] Italy. 6. Because of the lack of grain the Romans could not long resist. 7. Porsenna commanded Mucius to be brought out [led forth]. 8. To kill Porsenna was the public duty of a true Roman.

372. 1. Obtinēre imperium erat grātum Dentātō. 2. Lēgātī eī pecūniam dare studēbant [studuērunt]. 3. Sed eī persuādere nōn poterant [potuērunt]. 4. Dicere incēpērunt [incipiēbant], sed Dentātus iussit eōs discēdere. 5. Eōs vidēre exemplum vēri Rōmānī cupivit [cupiēbat]. 6. Itaque eōs eī pecūniam dare nōn cupivit [cupiēbat]. 7. Dentātus eōs amīcitiam suam petere vetuit [vetābat].

379. Porsenna was sitting in the midst of ⟨his⟩ camp and was greatly terrified, for he could not drive his peril from his mind. He looked at Mucius and said: "Roman, you were preparing to seek my life. In my judgment you did not undertake this business without the help of allies [accomplices]. Disclose the wicked plan and save your life. If you do [shall] not do so, you will be burned (with fire)." Mucius replied: "Not to save his life but to save his country is a Roman's duty. Your penalties I fear not at all. You can take a Roman's life, but you cannot harm [impair] a Roman's courage." Then straightway he thrust his right hand into the midst of a fire which was not far distant, nor was he overcome by the pain. After that remarkable exploit Porsenna forbade him to be killed and ordered him to be sent back to the Romans. Thereafter Mucius was called Scaevola.

391. 1. Mucius, who was called to judgment by Porsenna, had genuine courage. 2. Rome, which Porsenna desired to take by storm, was suffering for lack of grain. 3. A man whose life is given for (his) country will gain a remarkable reputation. 4. Porsenna, whom Mucius was eager to kill, was greatly terrified. 5. The deed by which Mucius was able to preserve his life has been [was] told by many poets. 6. What do you think about Mucius? In my judgment Mucius was a distinguished man. 7. Why was he called Scaevola?

392. 1. *Posteā castra ab eō iniquō locō mōta sunt [movēbantur].* 2. *Paucī tēla iēcērunt, reliquī statim fūgērunt.* 3. *Impedimenta quae capta sunt in castris nostris posita sunt.* 4. *Incipietne remittere frūmentum quod invēnērunt? Nōn ita putō.* 5. *Iubēbit cōpiās quās vocāvit impedimenta trāns Rhēnum movēre.*

401. 1. After the camp was moved the frequent missiles could not injure ours [our men]. 2. When that place had been seized, the remaining forces were freed from peril. 3. After the fields have been laid waste and the horses seized, we shall soon suffer for lack of grain. 4. Since our allies have been slain, from whom shall we seek aid? 5. After that battle was fought, only a few were eager to advance. 6. To whom did the supreme power in Italy belong? The supreme power in Italy belonged to the Romans. 7. Who forbade the Germans to lead fresh troops across the Rhine? The Romans. 8. To whom did the good queen order the money to be given? To the wretched captives. 9. After the ambassador had been called to trial, the people did not wish the war to be carried on [made].

402. 1. *Proeliō factō, ad quem clārum locum lēgātum castra movēre cupivērunt?* 2. *Quam longē aberant castra quae vidisti [vidistis]?* 3. *Diūne pugnātum est? Ita putō.* 4. *Cuius pecūniam invēnistī [invēnistis]?* Galbae. 5. *Oppidō expugnātō, nōnne populus poenam prō factis malis dedit?* 6. *Quis fābulam Dentāti nārrāre potest? Possum.*

406. 1. If the king's soldiers (shall) assault our town, they will be conquered by the Roman legions. 2. When we (shall) begin to hurl our weapons, only a few will resist; the rest will flee at once. 3. Our soldiers were led by the consul's father. 4. After many had been killed, the king sent the chief men of the realm as ambassadors and begged for peace. 5. When the ambassadors had been heard, peace was given to the king. 6. The consul's father ordered the king to withdraw into his own kingdom and not to do harm to our fields. 7. The king, who greatly feared our legions, obeyed the Roman command and withdrew immediately. 8. Never hereafter will he be able to wage war with our legions.

407. 1. Cōsul iussit milītēs castra ex [ab] eō locō iniquō celeriter movēre. 2. Ibi legiōnēs fortiter pugnāre nōn poterant. 3. Rēx, quī pācem facere studēbat, lēgātōs misit. 4. Pāce factā, principēs vetuērunt patrem rēgis legiōnēs ēvocāre.

409. Q. Marcus, what have you heard about the great war which our consul is now waging in Germany? For a long time (our) country has been in the midst of perils, and cowardly hearts are beginning to be terrified.

M. A good report has come. The consul has overcome great forces of Germans in [by] frequent battles and has driven them across the river Rhine. The king of the Germans, a man savage and hostile, has fled into the forests. Both his mother and his sister, who were in the German camp, have been captured.

Q. Surely that report, if it is true, will be pleasing to the Roman people. How did you hear about the victory?

M. Both my father and my brother are fighting with the legions. Today we received a letter from father.

Q. You certainly have reassured my heart. But time flies. Good-by.

410. 1. Cum rēgēs Rōmānōs rēxērunt, tempora erant mala. 2. Rōma, caput Italiae, nōtum flūmen habet. 3. Rēge interfectō, et filius et frāter pācem petiērunt. 4. Nōnne Rōmānī et mātrem

et sorōrem eius cēpērunt? Ita putō. 5. Lēgātis acceptis principēs quī bellō studēbant fūgērunt.

411. Romulus and Remus were sons of Mars, the god of war. Their mother was Rhea Silvia, the daughter of Numitor, who formerly had been king of the Albans but had been banished by <his> wicked brother Amulius. Therefore Amulius, who was then in possession of the sovereignty of the Albans, feared the boys greatly and made a plan to kill them. Rhea was eager to save the lives of her sons, but the king ordered a slave to throw them into the river. The slave, however, did not obey the king's command, but put the boys in a wooden chest which could be carried without danger by the water of the river. Soon the boys were carried to the bank of the river. There a wolf, which was not far distant, heard the boys and cared for <them>. Afterwards a kind shepherd found them and carried them to <his> little cottage.

After a long time Romulus and Remus, who were now men, both killed the wicked king and gave back the sovereignty to Numitor. Then with the aid of their companions they built a new town near the river. The name of that river is the Tiber. The name of that town is Rome. Rome was built on that spot where Romulus and Remus had been found.

414. There were in the new city many men, but only a few women. Romulus, therefore, prepared [got up] public games and invited the Sabines, his neighbors. A great number of the Sabines with their daughters came to the Roman games. Then when the signal was given [at a given signal] the Romans seized the daughters of the Sabines. Immediately the Sabines call out their cohorts for war, and already an unhappy slaughter was not far away. But the women, the daughters of the Sabines, whom the Romans had married, rushed into the midst of the battle and prevented the war.

415. 1. Rēx ex rēgnō suō ā frātre malō pulsus erat. 2. Ubi Rōmulus urbem novam posuit? 3. Urbe positā quōrum filiās

Rōmānī in mātirimōnium dūxērunt? 4. Fīnitīmī iussērunt Rōmānōs mulierēs reddere, sed eīs persuādēre nōn poterant. 5. Cohortēs hostium dē vāllō (cum) magnā caede dēiectae sunt.

417. The Roman horsemen wore big spurs and their horses were beautiful animals. 2. The coast of Gaul is bounded by seas and islands. 3. Gaul has many states and many languages. 4. The chiefs of the state, who were always eager for war, forbade that the ambassadors be sent back to the Romans. 5. Did you see the large animals that dwell in the midst of the sea? I saw (only) a few. 6. The spurs which the horseman wears will not injure his horse, will they? No [*literally*, They will not injure]. 7. The savages led their forces across the river, but the lieutenant ordered the cohorts to be kept in camp. 8. We are studying the Latin language with great industry. 9. Pitch the camp quickly, the enemy have already taken the baggage.

418. Calcāriane gerunt equitēs eōrum? Ita putō. 2. Sī periculum est magnum, militēs castris continēre possumus. 3. In silvīs Germāniae multa animālia magna vidimus. 4. Per altās aquās nāvīgāre grātum nautis est. 5. Rōmānī populōs barbarōs et linguās novās in eīs civitātibus invēnērunt.

420. Once the Romans were ruled by kings, but after many years the kings were driven out by force of arms [*literally*, by force and arms] and the supreme power was intrusted to consuls. The first consul was Brutus, whom the people loved because of his remarkable virtue. Yet there were in the city certain evil men who were hostile to the power of the consul and desired the kings to be restored [*literally*, led back]. In the number of these [Among these] were the sons of Brutus. And so Brutus called his sons to judgment and commanded them to be killed. What do you think of that example of Roman virtue?

421. 1. Hominēs quī in nāve [nāvigiō] erant vī maris superāti sunt. 2. Paucī servāti [quī servābantur] ad urbem proximam iter

facient. 3. Proeliō commissō nostrī (militēs) magnā virtūte hostēs reliquōs celeriter vicērunt. 4. Tamen hostēs nōn fūgērunt sed cōpiās suās in castra redūxērunt.

422. The poets tell many stories about Orpheus, the sacred bard. Him even animals and trees heard gladly. Orpheus had married a beautiful girl (named) Eurydice, but death seized her, and Orpheus, the wretched man, was left behind. Then Orpheus could not restrain his grief and dared to descend to the lower world. There he sought for Pluto, the king of the shades, and said, "O Pluto, why have you done this wrong to a wretched man? Surely it is not just for Eurydice to be given to death. I am eager to lead her back." Then he sang very sweetly and persuaded even Pluto. Nevertheless Pluto forbade him to look at Eurydice, and said, "If you (shall) look at her in this place, you will never see her thereafter [again]." Already safety was not far distant. But Orpheus could not resist and looked at Eurydice. Instantly Eurydice was snatched away with great violence and was never given back.

423.¹ 1. Who tell stories about Orpheus? Poētae dē Orpheō fābulās narrant.

2. What girl did Orpheus marry? Eurydicēn Orpheus in mātīmōnium dūxit.

3. Why was the fortune of Orpheus bad? Mors Eurydicēn rapuit nec umquam reddidit.

4. What was Orpheus eager to do? Ad īnferōs dēscendere et Eurydicēn redūcere Orpheus studuit.

5. What did Pluto forbid? Spectāre Eurydicēn Plūtō eum vetuit.

6. Orpheus could not save the girl, could he? Nōn potuit puellam servāre Orpheus.

432. 1. The Romans will fight a sharp battle with the infantry and cavalry forces of the enemy. 2. After the engagement has

¹ The Latin questions are translated and Latin answers are suggested.

begun our horsemen will desire to put the cavalry forces of the enemy to flight. 3. The enemy will fight with great valor, nevertheless they will be defeated. 4. The women and girls who are looking at the battle will either be captured or seek safety in flight. 5. Our camp was pitched on a level spot. 6. A strong garrison had been stationed before the camp. 7. The infantry (forces) had been led back through the forests by forced marches. 8. The men of that state had good weapons and had assaulted the rampart with great violence.

433. 1. Nautae Britanniae timidi nōn sunt neque mortem timent. 2. Sed animis acribus etiam per media pericula maris nāvigāre audent. 3. Salūte relictā hostēs in fugam dedērunt. 4. Calcāria quae cōpiae equestrēs gerēbant nova erant. 5. Hominēs equōs celerēs habēbant et salūtem fugā petiērunt. 6. Aut interfice [interficite] aut dimitte [dimittite] captivum. (*Or place captivum first.*)

436. 1. Brutus, the first consul, called his own sons to judgment. 2. Brutus ordered them to be led to sure death. 3. The sons of the consul had begun to make plans against the common safety. 4. And so they were compelled to suffer severe punishment. 5. Brutus was a true friend of (his) country and did everything for the public good. 6. Even to the Romans that severe punishment was not pleasing. 7. Not all can be like Brutus. 8. The Romans have given [gave] to all lands many examples of true excellence.

437. 1. Linguae Galliae Italiaeque minimē similēs erant. 2. Bella quae Rōmānī cum Gallis gessērunt longa et gravia erant. 3. Fortūna belli semper certa nōn est. 4. Omnēs (hominēs) commūnem salūtem dēfendere cōguntur, aut patria conservārī [servārī] nōn potest. 5. Militēs nostrī ācrēs (cum) equīs celeribus vim hostium (ab) oppidis nostrīs prohibēbunt.

439. Once there was a king whose name was Midas. The god Bacchus was friendly to him and had said, "I am anxious, O king, to do you a kindness. I will give you that which you desire most."

But the wisdom of the king was not equal to <his> good fortune, and he replied, "I desire that all things which I (shall) touch with my body be changed into gold." Instantly the king received the gift that he had sought. He touches a stone, and the stone is changed into solid gold. Then he touches a tree, and the tree is like gold. The king rejoices and thanks the god. But when he touches food and water, both food and water are changed into gold. Greatly terrified, Midas feared sure death and called the god: "Save <me>, save <me>, Bacchus. Give help to a wretched <man>. Your gift is not a favor but a severe punishment." Bacchus heard and ordered him to wash his body in the river. The king obeyed and was set free. Even now the sand of that river is golden.

447. 1. The consul is more just than the king. 2. The king's punishment was very [most] severe. 3. A horse is swifter than a man. 4. But the horse is not the swiftest of all animals. 5. The courage of Scaevola, who did not fear fire and death, was very famous. 6. Who was braver than Theseus, who saved the boys and girls of <his> country? 7. The Roman roads were very long and stretched through many lands. 8. The route which led through the forest was difficult. 9. The camp had been pitched in a very unfavorable place. 10. That route was shorter and easier. 11. The sea is deeper than the river.

448. 1. *Mūrus eius oppidī erat altissimus.* 2. *Equus Galbae est pulchrior celeriorque quam meus.* 3. *Eī milītēs sunt acerrimī.* 4. *Id iter erat longius et difficilius.* 5. *Longissima flūmina nōn semper altissima sunt.* 6. *Ignis quem dea rēginae dedit erat sacerrimus.*

453. 1. The body of a man is much lighter than the body of a horse. 2. The route between those towns is no easier [*lit.* by nothing easier]. 3. Girls are a little shorter than boys. 4. My punishment is much heavier than yours. 5. The infantry was no braver than the cavalry. 6. We have heard nothing more pleasing

than the story about the valor of Dentatus. 7. Is your sister shorter than mine? She is a foot taller. 8. We have seen animals which are much slower than horses. 9. When the town was captured the queen's most beautiful daughter was abandoned among the fires and arms. 10. Your town is far distant from that place.

454. 1. Itinera quae dux fēcit nec longissima nec celerrima erant. 2. Maximē dux fortissimae legiōnī grātiās ēgit. 3. Tua tēla sunt nihilō longiōra nec leviōra quam mea. 4. Inter Gallōs et Germānōs bella crēberrima gerēbantur. 5. Id flūmen nihilō lātius sed pede altius est. 6. Nihil est pulchrius quam Rōma, caput Italiae. 7. Magnō spatiō ab Italiā absumus.

459. 1. The rest of the enemy that dared to join battle were not equal to our troops and fled into a very large forest. 2. Freedom is much better than slavery. 3. Nothing can be worse than slavery. 4. The laws which we obey are not very unlike the Roman laws. 5. The leader forbade more captives to be let go. 6. The languages of Gaul and Britain were very similar. 7. The brave women did not fear the very difficult journey or the very many dangers of the forests. 8. The very wicked king asked for a larger (sum of) money, but the people could not give more. 9. The smaller chiefs of the state did not have the greatest authority. 10. After the fields had been laid waste by fire, the leader began to assault the largest towns.

460. 1. Apud Rōmānōs cōsulēs maximam auctōritātem habēbant. 2. Rēgibus expulsis maior libertās populō data est. 3. Minimae civitātēs virōs fortissimōs et mulierēs optimās saepe habent. 4. Iter brevissimum multō difficilior erat quam longissimum. 5. Post id tempus captivī aut mortem certam aut servitūtem pessimam timēbant. 6. Lēgēs linguaeque vestrae sunt dissimillimae.

468. 1. The commander advanced very slowly because he knew nothing about the nature of the place. 2. Then he ordered the

horsemen to depart very quickly and to seize men from the nearest town. 3. After a short time the horsemen captured seven men and led them to the commander. 4. The commander desired the captives to tell everything which they knew. 5. He said to the captives, "Speak very freely, men. If you do not do so [*ziz*. If you shall not do so], you will suffer the severest punishment." 6. Nevertheless the seven captives answered nothing and most bravely awaited sure death.

469. 1. Eō consiliō cognitō socii eōrum urbem celeriter reliquērunt et salūtem fugā petiērunt. 2. Dux telō gravissimē vulnerātus erat. 3. Militēs tardius prōcessērunt quod cōpiās integrās exspectābant. 4. Captivī ad ducem celeriter adducti sunt. 5. Is cupivit nātūram loci cognōscere. 6. Paucis leviter vulnerātis reliqui longius nōn prōcessērunt.

473. FIRST PUPIL. Have you many stories in your book?

SECOND PUPIL. I have very many stories. All the stories are good; but the best story, in my judgment, is the story about Theseus. How easily and how well he overcame the greatest perils!

F. Certainly the deeds of Theseus are very famous, yet the story of Manlius, (that) most distinguished man, moves my heart more. He saved Rome from the Gauls who had climbed the walls. The deeds of Manlius are greater than the deeds of Theseus.

S. I don't think so at all. But what shall I say about Scævola? Was not his courage much more remarkable?

F. That is true, for he did not fear fire and death. Yet Dentatus undertook greater affairs, first in war, then in peace, and saved (his) country oftener. Therefore Dentatus was greater than Scævola.

S. We have now spoken about four men very well known to fame. The first was Theseus, the second was Manlius, the third was Scævola, the fourth was Dentatus. Concerning Brutus, however, the first consul, we have not spoken. But we cannot speak about (them) all. I cannot remain longer. My brother is waiting for me and I am a great distance away from our farm.

478. 1. Before Cæsar's arrival the cavalry of the enemy made a very sharp attack on the camp with great swiftness. 2. It was difficult to restrain the army from battle. 3. After his arrival Cæsar ordered the legions to be led out of camp. 4. On the right wing he placed the Roman cavalry, on the left wing the cavalry of the allies. 5. When the signal was given the battle was begun [joined]. 6. Long and sharply in that place did the contest rage. 7. Finally, after many had been killed and wounded, the enemy began to flee to <their> camp which had been pitched across the river. 8. After this victory became known, the nearest states, first the smaller <ones>, then those that were most powerful, asked for peace.

479. 1. Adventū Caesaris cognitō equitātus bene pugnāvit. 2. Primum ā dextrō, deinde ā sinistrō cornū, signum datum est. 3. Celeritās impetūs nostrī exercitum maximē perterruit. 4. Lesbia paulō diūtius mānsit quod sorōrem suam exspectābat. 5. Agricola animal cornū tenēbat. 6. Id ad ōram facillimē addūxit.

486. 1. Your brother didn't (make the) march into Gaul with Cæsar's army, did he? 2. By no means. My brother remained at home. 3. Where is your home? 4. Formerly we lived in the country, now we have a house in town. 5. Do you live at Rome? 6. I do not live at Rome but in Athens, a city which is in Greece. Soon I shall sail from Italy and very quickly hasten home. Do you not wish to sail to Athens, the city of Minerva? 7. Yes, but I cannot. Public duties prevent me. I am waiting for better times. Then I shall embark [*lit.* climb] upon a ship and hasten first to Athens, then to the rest of the famous cities which are far away [*lit.* are distant by a great space].

487. 1. Equitātus ā dextrō, peditēs ā sinistrō cornū erant. 2. Legātī rēgis Rōmam contendērunt et cōsulī grātiās ēgērunt. 3. Amplam cōpiam frūmentī rūri vīdimus. 4. Hominēs quī plūrimum poterant Rōmæ mānsērunt. 5. Adventum nāvis exspectābant. 6. Impetū in urbem factō cōsul Rōmā rūs fūgit.

494. 1. In winter the days are much shorter than in summer. 2. The farmers began to work at daylight [*lit.*, first light]. 3. At night the people deserted the town because they feared to remain longer. 4. In the winter we live in Rome, in the summer in the country. 5. All the things which the worst [villainous] men had done were clearer than light. 6. Last year I was at home in Italy. 7. After these matters became known all began to strive a little more eagerly. 8. The commander ordered the first legion to leave at midnight. 9. On that day we saw many fires which were laying waste the fields of the enemy. 10. The fires were a great distance away.

495. 1. Galba, quī rūri habitat, ēgregium exemplum diligentiae est. 2. Nam primā lūce labōrāre incipit. 3. Nec ante noctem ex agris discēdit. 4. Aestāte diūtius labōrat quam hieme. 6. Sed etiam eō tempore multae rēs animum (eius) tenent. 6. Nec saepe domi sedet.

506. 1. Which house is Cæsar's? Neither house is Cæsar's. 2. That state will obey neither any law nor any command. 3. An army has two wings; the one is called the right, the other the left. 4. Some were carrying some things, others (were carrying) others. 5. Some work more vigorously in winter, others in summer. 6. The Gauls alone could not prevent their attack. 7. One looked at one thing, another at another. 8. Some horses are swift, others slow. 9. All things had been put in one place.

507. 1. Alii equi sunt tardiōres quam alii. 2. Rēx rēgnum tōtius insulae occupāverat. 3. Alii aliā in viā habitant. 4. Nocte multōs ignēs vidēre poterāmus; alii erant magni, alii (erant) parvi. 5. Primā lūce neuter dux [imperātor] domi erat. 6. Nullō tempore anni ūllās nāvēs in eō mari vidi. 7. Id iter sine ūllō periculō facere potes [potestis].

514. My country is known to me, and your country is known to you. 2. Your friends are pleasing to us, and our friends are pleasing to you. 3. The ambassadors asked peace and friendship

for themselves and their allies. 4. If you (shall) take up arms, I shall seize your kingdom. 5. Which of you is a Roman citizen? Neither of us. 6. When these things became known, many fled. 7. Alarmed by the fear of slavery, many women killed themselves. 8. With whom will the general make the march? With me.

515. 1. Tē vidēre nōn potes. 2. Rēgīna sibi, sed nōn rēgnō suō grāta est. 3. Imperātor, adventū tuō commōtus, sē in fugam dedit. 4. Eō diē tū supplicium dabis, sed nōn ego. 5. Multae rēs nōs commovēbant, sed maximē timor equitātūs.

519. 1. You and I inhabit the same city. 2. We do not fear the journey itself, but we are alarmed [have been alarmed] by other things. 3. Once we ourselves made the same journey, but at another time of the year. 4. The Romans had been brought to the greatest hope by the arrival of the general. 5. Already they have lost [*lit.* laid aside] all hope of safety, because part of the army has been captured and the general himself is in the hands of the enemy. 6. Nevertheless you yourselves have very often conquered the same (men). 7. The general saved (his) daughter with his own hand, but (he) could not save himself.

520. 1. Imperātor ipse partī exercitūs iter per idem rēgnum dedit. 2. Omnī spē salūtis relictā, civēs ipsī arma dēposuērunt. 3. Idem timor animōs omnium occupāvit.

525. 1. That brave chief of the Gauls called his (men) together and in this manner encouraged their hearts: "You who inhabit this territory I have called together into this place because along with me you ought to liberate those fields and homes (of yours) from Roman hands. This will not be difficult for us, because those enemies are afraid of these forests (and) these mountains. If we are [shall be] brave, the gods themselves will point out to us the way of safety. I have great hope of victory. Already we have overcome a large part of the Roman army."

526. 1. Estne istud tēlum grave? Minimē [nōn est], hoc tēlum est leve. 2. Illud tēlum Mārci multō longius est quam meum.

3. Nōbis viam quae trāns montem dūcit dēmōnstrāre dēbēs [dēbētis]. 4. Illa via, quae per finēs nostrōs patet, est multō brevior. 5. Ipse modus vitae illōrum barbarōrum nōn idem est.

530. 1. After this battle was fought, the Gauls hastened each one to his own home. 2. Certain men who were thought to be friends of that king were retained by the general. 3. There is in each one's life some ill fortune. 4. Someone ought to show you the road. 5. Each of us ought to give something to that brave soldier. 6. I (myself) saw a certain man in the country who had made a journey through that territory.

531. 1. Si quendam Quīntum Rōmae vidēs, mitte eum ad mē. 2. Etiam ego alicui aliquid dixi. 3. Aliquī quī fortissimī existimābantur arma (sua) nōn retinuerunt. 4. Quisque civis civitātem [rem publicam] sustinēre atque lēgibus pārēre dēbet. 5. Quaedam urbēs Rōmae ipsi pārēs existimantur.

538. Once upon a time the Romans were waging war with the Albans. There were in the two armies triplet brothers, three Horatii in the Roman army, three Curiatii in the Alban army. When the leaders had assembled a certain one of them said, "Why do we all fight? It is better that a few fight for all and that the rest be unharmed. Why do we not command the three Horatii to fight with the three Curiatii, and decide the war in this manner?" By this counsel he persuaded (them) all, and the father himself of the Horatii gave new arms to his brave sons.

Both the Horatii and the Curiatii were eager for the contest and joined in a hand-to-hand struggle. At the first onslaught the three Albans were wounded by the three Romans, two Romans were killed by the three Albans, (and) one Roman was unharmed. Already the whole army of the Albans was expecting a sure victory. The Roman, however, pretended flight and in that way separated the three wounded Albans. Then suddenly he turned back and overcame and killed (them) one at a time. Thereafter the Romans bore rule over the Albans for many years.

544. The year contains four seasons and twelve months. Summer is the most pleasing of all the seasons. Now the first month of the year is January, but in ancient times March was considered the first month. For this reason September was the seventh month of the ancient year, October was the eighth month, November was the ninth month, December was the tenth month. Of all the months February was the shortest. The city of Rome has lasted more than a thousand years and has many thousand men [*lit.* many thousands of men].

545. Rōmānī septem rēgēs habēbant. Primus rēx erat Rōmulus, secundus rēx erat Numa, tertius rēx erat Tullus Hostilius, quārtus rēx erat Ancus Mārcius, quīntus rēx erat Tarquinius Priscus, sextus rēx erat Servius Tullius, septimus rēx erat Tarquinius Superbus. Omnium rēgum Tarquinius Superbus erat pessimus. Quā dē causā ā Brūtō, primō cōnsule, expulsus est.

549. Cæsar waged war in Gaul for seven years. In the first year he overcame the Helvetii and in the same year the Germans, who had brought a great number of men across the Rhine, and drove them out of Gaul. Already for many years the Germans had been in possession of a great part of Gaul. For this reason the chiefs of Gaul had sent ambassadors to Cæsar and had asked for help. After the ambassadors had been heard, Cæsar in a short time collected his forces. After accomplishing a forced march he drew up (his) line of battle and at daylight joined battle with the Germans. The battle raged fiercely for a whole day. Cæsar himself led the line of battle on the right wing. Finally, after great slaughter, the Germans, some in one direction, others in another, took flight across the Rhine.

550. 1. Primā lūce proelium incēpit et pars exercitūs tōtum diem pugnāvit. 2. Ille pōns ducentōs pedēs longus est. 3. Castra hostium duodecim milia passuum aberant. 4. Illī montēs trecentōs pedēs altī sunt. 5. Brevi tempore rēgīna quīnque milia hominum coēgerat. 6. Illa silva magnum spatium patēbat.

~~555.~~ 1. He could not draw up the line of battle because he was unskilled in the art of war. 2. Minerva surpassed the other goddesses in wisdom. 3. When the signal was given, the tenth legion, more desirous of praise than of life itself, began to advance. 4. The Gauls and Germans were very unlike in language and laws. 5. Certain ones of the chiefs, because they were desirous of peace, sent ambassadors to us. 6. A commander skilled in the art of war will not remain in an unfavorable place. 7. The slaves most desirous of liberty fled, some in one direction, others in another. 8. A certain general, Galba by name, moved by fear, ordered the march to be suspended. 9. The town was defended by a wall twenty feet high, with no space left vacant. 10. Why can we not continue in the same liberty which we (have) received from our fathers?

~~556.~~ 1. Pauci (hominēs) aut sapientiā aut virtūte Caesarī pārēs erant. 2. Hominēs linguārum imperitī erant. 3. Hī ad aliās terrās nāvigāre nōn dēbent. 4. Caesar rē sed nōn nōmine erat rēx. 5. Alii quod laudis (cupidī sunt), aliī quod pecūniae cupidī sunt labōrant. 6. Imperātor ipse rei militāris peritus est. 7. Nōn sine bonā causā plūris diēs intermittet.

~~563.~~ 1. The Helvetii, who feared neither gods nor men, suffered great grief because they were hemmed in on all sides by mountains of great height. 2. For this reason they formed a plan to go out from their territory with all their forces. 3. When this became known [*lit.* these things having been found out], Cæsar, a man of remarkable valor and very skillful in the art of war, hastened into Gaul by forced marches. 4. He did not permit the Helvetii to march through Roman territory, but followed them for several days. 5. Finally the Helvetii, discontinuing the march, drew up (their) line of battle. 6. The Helvetii were a match for the Romans in valor but not in arms. 7. Then Cæsar encouraged (his) soldiers, and, joining battle, killed a great part of the enemy.

~~564.~~ 1. Caesar vāllum decem pedum dūxit. 2. Vāllum erat multa milia passuum longum. 3. Hominēs nullā sapientiā [nūllius

sapientiae] quod lēgēs nōn verentur dolōrem patiuntur. 4. Alius aliud hortātur. 5. Altitūdine vestri montēs nostrīs parēs nōn sunt.

571. 1. Cæsar (while) following the savages discontinued the march neither night nor day. 2. He killed a great multitude of the fleeing enemy and inflicted severe punishment on the captives. 3. In magnitude and depth that river surpasses all others. 4. Over that river the general built a bridge of a thousand feet [a thousand feet long]. 5. After these wars were finished, the general wrote a book about the art of war. 6. Where did you see Lesbia? I saw Lesbia sitting before Galba's cottage. 7. At the third hour the scouts who had been sent forward chose a place suitable for a camp. 8. That general leading [If that general leads], victory ought to be very sure. 9. Your commander is quicker in body than in mind. 10. Having feared the worst fortune, we now gave thanks to the gods because we had been saved.

572. 1. Patriā nostrā vocante arma sūmere dēbēmus. 2. Rēx verēns multitudinē explōrātōrēs praemittere nōn ausus est [audēbat]. 3. Socii iniuriās multōs annōs passi bellō studēbant. 4. Quārtā hōrā explōrātōrēs idōneī dēlēctī ac praemissī sunt. 5. Caesar supplicium dē rēge sūmpsit. 6. Multī librī dē magnitūdine Rōmae scripti sunt. 7. Acīē instrūctā dux duās hōrās expectāvit.

575. 1. The Romans waging war with the Albans did not all fight. 2. For the commanders presented [*lit.* taught] a better plan. 3. Three brothers of great valor and skilled in the art of war were chosen from each side. 4. A most severe struggle took place [*lit.* It was fought most sharply] in the presence of the two armies. 5. After the Curiatii were killed the Roman state had greater power. 6. But the Albans suffered great sorrow.

590. 1. The leader, a man of the highest courage, sends scouts ahead to choose a place suitable for the camp. 2. He orders them to hasten as quickly as possible that they may not lose time. 3. Meanwhile a certain chief, a man of the greatest power among the Gauls, inquires for the commander that he may ask for condi-

tions of peace. 4. But the commander seizes him in order to inflict punishment on him. 5. Then, in truth, he calls his men together to teach <them> the plan of battle.

591. 1. Miles meliōra arma quaerit nē vitam (suam) āmittat. 2. Rēx¹ filium mittit ut condiōnēs pācis audiat. 3. Hanc ratiōnem sequitur nē summum imperium āmittat. 4. Exercitus contendit [properat] ut [quī] dē eō supplicium sūmat.

597. 1. He leaves behind part of the baggage that he may arrive at that town quickly. 2. Meanwhile the general had sent back three legions to pacify that country [territory] immediately. 3. Because of the nature of that place no one could go out [escape] to announce our unhappy fortune. 4. The enemy had constructed a wall ten miles long and an eight-foot ditch to keep our <men> from passing. 5. When news of this battle was brought many <men> experienced in the art of war hastened home to fight for the commonwealth. 6. We shall wait for more abundant forces that the enemy may not gain the top of the mountain. 7. Because of his wounds the general ought to stay in camp and to send some one to encourage the hearts of the soldiers. 8. A certain man, very desirous of praise, wrote a book about his victories. 9. But certain citizens, moved by the greatest fear, ask for Cæsar that they may consult him about the plan of the war.

598. 1. Caesar Germānōs longius prōcēdere vetuit nē in Galliā cōnsiderent. 2. Omnibus rēbus parātis ad summum montem ascendit ut castra oppugnāret. 3. Primā lūce Rōmam perveniam ut hoc grave negōtium reī pūblicae statim suscipiam. 4. Scaevola vēnit ut mortī rēgem daret. 5. Proper summam virtūtem nēmō dē eō supplicium sūmpsit.

604. 1. He especially urged the lieutenants to look out for the grain supply. 2. The general orders the king not to injure the allies of the Roman people. 3. The Gauls, aroused by the fear of slavery, demanded that the army of the republic depart from their territory. 4. After very many had received wounds, a certain man persuaded

us to attempt flight. 5. Because of the lack of a grain supply the general advised that the camp be moved to another place. 6. We beg and urge that you defend us from wrongs. 7. I arrived at the city at the third hour [nine o'clock], but no one asked me to remain even one day. 8. The next day a great number came to get my advice and to ask about the terms of peace. 9. After this was done [these things were done] the lieutenant was left with three legions to look out for the grain supply.

605. 1. Propter vulnera tua hortor nē illud iter longum temp-
tēs. 2. Num petivistī ut dē rē frūmentāriā prōvidēret? Minimē.
3. Quaere imperātōrem et postulā ut cōpiās suās ē finibus meis
ēdūcat. 4. Imperāvit captivīs nē fugam temptārent. 5. Mulier
postulāvit ut pecūnia invenīrētur.

608. 1. If your army approaches [shall approach] our territory,
we shall send a great multitude to hinder your march with force
and arms. 2. The general led forward the remaining forces that
he might not be cut off from the grain supply. 3. After this speech
is made [oration has been delivered] not even the dullest ask
that the unfavorable terms of peace be accepted. 4. Cæsar, in
fact, had enrolled three legions and had demanded that the march
of the enemy be checked as much as possible. 5. Heretofore not
even his oration had been able to persuade the citizens that they
ought to preserve the commonwealth. 6. But now no one dared
to ask that new legions should not be enrolled. 7. Cæsar con-
structed a rampart to the river that he might not be cut off from
water by the enemy. 8. Then he urged his men, (since they were)
hampered by severe wounds, to keep (themselves) within the camp.

609. 1. Hieme appropinquante, iussit duās cohortēs dē rē frū-
mentāriā prōvidēre [imperāvit duābus cohortibus ut dē rē frūmen-
tāriā prōvidērent]. 2. Aliquis prīncipem hortātus est ut ōrātiōnem
habēret. 3. Cīvēs rōgāvit ut iter hostium impedirent. 4. Ab eis
postulāvit ut hostēs flūmine interclūderent. 5. Tamen nē ille quidem
timidīs cīvibus persuādēre potuit ut legiōnēs novās cōscriberent.

613. In the judgment of many poets, no one among the Greek girls was more beautiful than Hero, priestess of the temple which is situated at Sestos. Leander, a very noble youth, loved her with all his heart and desired to marry her, but the laws forbade. Leander, however, feared neither sacred laws nor hostile gods. Yet, in order that his love might be concealed, Leander never came to see her by day but only by night. And this journey was not without the greatest difficulty, for a narrow sea, the Hellespont by name, flowed between Sestos and Abydos, Leander's city. But not even the sea could keep him away. Every night Leander swam across the Hellespont; every night Hero carefully set a lamp on the top of the tower to guide the youth through the waters.

614. 1. Multae causae Lēandrum hortābantur nē mortī sē committeret. 2. Nē Hērō quidem eī persuādere poterat nē illud iter temptāret. 3. (Is) eam rogāvit ut lucernam in summā turri locāret [pōneret]. 4. Ea diligenter audīvit ut vitam eius servāret. 5. Eum monēre dēbet ut domī maneat.

620. Matters continued in this way for a long time. But man is sure of nothing, nor is any fortune always favorable. Once so great a storm arose that even the largest ships could not sustain the violence of the sea and fled to the neighboring coasts with the utmost speed. Yet Leander according to his custom arrived at the shore at nightfall that he might make the journey (across). The sea, to be sure, was stormy, but he could see the light of the tower on the other side of the water and there was Hero herself. And so, laying aside every fear, the noble youth intrusted his life to the waters. Straightway, however, he was so hard pressed by supreme difficulties that he was overcome by the very violence of the sea.

Meanwhile Hero waited for him for many hours. With such fear was she moved that her mind could not rest. But at daylight she hastened to the shore to look for him. At last, (after) seeking carefully, she found his body. On seeing this she threw herself into the sea. For her very grief had caused the poor girl to lose her mind.

621. 1. Tanta erat maris vis ut nēmō nāvigāre auderet. 2. Nautae timidī in ōrā cōsistēbant. 3. Eum monēbant nē sēsē in tāle mare coniceret. 4. Lēander ita premēbātur ut omnem spem salūtis relinqueret. 5. Hērō suā cōnsuētūdine eum exspectābat. 6. Quid fēcit ut mentem suam āmitteret?

624. 1. The consul began to call out the best citizens that he might offer them ample rewards. 2. A great multitude had assembled lest the general should lack a large army [a large army be lacking to the general]. 3. Whom will the senate place in command of the ships? The senate will choose a man of the greatest valor. 4. The barbarians were so hard pressed that they burned the remaining towns. 5. After the line of battle had been drawn up, the general ordered Marcus to take command of [that Marcus be in command of] the right wing. 6. The infantry hurled such a number of spears that only a few could stand on the wall. 7. According to the custom of the Roman people and the law of war the senate ought to command that general to subdue the hostile states. 8. The height of the rampart brought it about that only a few were wounded.

625. 1. Senātus imperāvit ut reliquī captīvi in servitūtem abdūcerentur. 2. Antea iūre bellī oppida incēnsa erant. 3. Senātus convēnit ut cōpiis pedestribus aliquem praeficeret. 4. Haec [hās rēs] prōposuit nē pecūnia rei pūblicae deesset. 5. Nōne mēns corpori tuō praeest? Praeest.

636. 1. Cæsar did not lack power [*lit.* power was not lacking to Cæsar], and he preferred to be king in reality rather than in name. 2. When the first ranks show themselves, the enemy do not even take a stand, but withdraw [betake themselves] to their own territory. 3. For the forces which had been sent ahead to prevent our attack were not strong enough. 4. The ambassadors had set forth these things that these states might be willing to come under the protection and power of the Roman people. 5. It was necessary for the Romans to fortify the city all about with a rampart and ditch

that the promise given by the state might be kept. 6. That forest, which extends from the river to the sea, has many kinds of animals which are not seen in other places. 7. Did not that legion, over which your son was in command, prepare everything which pertains to the safety of the citizens? Yes [It did]. 8. So great a multitude had assembled that the supply of grain was not sufficient.

637. 1. Senātus nōn vult hostibus nostris satis facere. 2. Bellum quam id genus pācis mālumus. 3. Oportet enim servāre fidem quam ā patribus (nostris) accēpimus. 4. Ostendite spem, civēs, et nōn timōrem. 5. Circummūnite urbem vāllis fossisque. 6. Senātus enim nōn vult nōs sine proeliō nōs recipere. 7. Sed vult nōs omnia quae ad bellum pertinent parāre.

644. 1. Since [When] the queen had offered new and pleasing terms of peace, not even the allies, who had heretofore been unfriendly, were unwilling to give arms and grain. 2. Though the way is so long, yet it is necessary for the boys and girls to make the journey. 3. Since the water was deep enough, the sailors sailed to the small island without any difficulty. 4. When ships of every kind had been called together, the queen ordered slaves to carry plenty of grain from the nearest fields to the seashore. 5. When our ranks appeared [showed themselves], the enemy withdrew into the town. 6. When the Romans came into the territory of the Gauls, the Gauls were greatly alarmed. 7. When the general sees the ambassadors, he asks, "Ambassadors, why have you come? What do you seek?" 8. The ambassadors reply, "We wish to come under the protection and power of the Roman people."

645. 1. Cum pecūnia nōn satis sit, cūr plūs nōn postulās? 2. Cum omnia genera armōrum parēs, (tamen) sociōs meōs supērare nōn potes. 3. Cum Rōmae habitārem, clārōs Rōmānōs saepe audiebam et vidēbam. 4. Cum mē vocāveris, properābō. 5. Cum hostēs sē ostenderent [ostendissent], nōs recēpimus.

649. 1. Since the army was hard pressed because of the grain supply, the leader hastened to go to the town. 2. After the camp was pitched our horsemen fought frequent battles with the savages, but the legions kept themselves in camp. 3. The Germans had gone out from their territory with great forces to seize better fields. 4. Many so feared the Germans that they were unwilling to fight with them and wished to go home. 5. When the general had heard this report he said, "Go home, if you wish, and I will go against the enemy alone." 6. Then such valor seized the hearts of all that they wished rather to remain than to go. 7. When we were going to Gaul, we could see the coast of the island Britain. 8. I fought without any hope of reward or victory, and with the greatest danger, that I might not lose your friendship. 9. The luckless [wretched] boys who had been seized [carried off] <as they were> going through the forest were never seen again [thereafter].

650. 1. Senātus imperātōrī persuāsit nē ad Britanniam iret. 2. Cum multōs diēs labōrāverimus, tamen vis [vultis] nōs sine ūllō praemiō domum ire. 3. Cum cōpiam pecūniae habis, moneō (tē) ut Rōmam eās. 4. Cum crēbra bella timeās, cūr pācem nōn facis? 5. Bonis cum armīs ite in proelium, sī vincere vultis.

659. 1. Cæsar had found out through scouts that the enemy were hard pressed because of the scarcity of grain. 2. The Romans heard that the Helvetii would go out from their territory the next summer. 3. When the ambassadors (had) arrived, they replied that the king's brother would be in command of the army. 4. The chiefs of the Gauls denied that they had burned their towns. 5. The king replied that the money belonged to the queen. 6. The poets thought that the power of the gods was greater than that of the goddesses. 7. Since these things were known, we hoped that someone would send a boat to save us. 8. When we approached the city, we perceived that the middle part was fortified by high and thick walls. 9. After this oration was delivered we perceived that the mind of our neighbors was hostile to us.

664. I. 1. You prefer, you do not wish [you are unwilling], you wish, we are unwilling. 2. That he may be unwilling, that we might not wish, be ye unwilling, you prefer. 3. He [she, it] goes, we go, that they may go, they are going. 4. Bear thou, to have borne, they will bear, they had borne. 5. That they might bear, to have been borne, that they may not bear.

II. 1. The Romans were annoyed that that state was making war on their allies. 2. The scouts announced that the top of the mountain was fortified all round and was held by a strong garrison. 3. Cæsar replied that the senate was annoyed that a great multitude of Germans was settling in the best parts of Gaul. 4. We judge that you ought not to make war on us. 5. The king said that within the memory of <their> fathers the Helvetii had engaged in battle with the Romans and had put them to flight with great slaughter. 6. When the baggage had been seized, the savages could no longer bear the attack of our men.

665. 1. Molestē ferimus Gallōs sociis nostris bellum inferre. 2. Rēx negāvit filium suum īsse. 3. Captivī ire contendērunt ut proelium spectārent. 4. Cum turrēs ad mūrōs āctae essent [Turribus ad mūrōs āctis], omnēs quī arma ferēbant [gerēbant] ēductī sunt.

673. 1. The king asked why the ambassadors had departed and why they had not come to him. 2. The general, a man of remarkable valor, sent abundant (and) fresh forces to defend the town and to find out what the nature of the place was. 3. The Gauls, who were always eager for a revolution, asked what the Romans could do by <force of> arms. 4. I advise you that for the future you do not ask what I am doing. 5. Do you remember what the public duties of the consul are? 6. After all things were ready, the commander waited to see what the enemy were doing. 7. These soldiers were so cowardly that they did not dare to obey the commander's order.

674. 1. Quam longē villa abest? 2. Rogat quam longē villa absit. 3. Tenētisne [tenēsne] memoriā fābulam dē Brūtō? 4. Rogāvērunt

num fābulam dē Brūtō memoriā tenēret [tenēretne memoriā fābulam dē Brūtō]. 5. Quō ire vīs? 6. Scīsne quō ire velīs?

678. 1. By your language I perceive that you are a Gaul, and I have been informed that you intend to announce our plan of war to the enemy. 2. For this reason I will order you to be seized that I may inflict on you the punishment due the state. 3. Heretofore you have received many favors from the Roman people, and so I ask you why you ought not to suffer the severest penalty. 4. In accordance with the law of war you ought to be led to death at once. 5. Leaving behind a great part of their baggage [a great part of the baggage having been left behind], the enemy fled some in one direction, others in another. 6. They knew neither whither they were going nor what they were doing. 7. The scout informed the lieutenant what forces were in possession of the camp.

679. 1. Nōne scīs cūr hoc negōtium suscipere nōlim? 2. Rogāvit cūr perterrērentur. 3. Intellēxit cūr castra mōta essent. 4. Aliquis senātum certiōrem fēcīt oppidum capī non posse. 5. Putāmus tē hanc cīvītatē in fidem tuam acceptūrum esse. 6. Certior factus erat exercitum prōductum esse. 7. Scīsne [cognōvistine] quid facere Helvētiīs in animō sit?

688. 1. At all times the army was the strongest protection to the state. 2. The lieutenant informed us that you had been called consul. 3. I asked why the senate had wronged [inflicted wrongs on] me. 4. The king wished to help you [*lit.* to be for a help to you], but had no power. 5. I had been informed that you intended to hasten home without me. 6. It will be a great hindrance to the enemy if we (shall) choose this place for a camp. 7. Do you know why the Romans called the city Rome?

689. 1. Hominēs tibi similēs magno praesidiō rei pūblicae sunt. 2. Cōsul sorōrem mulieris rēgīnam īnsulae appellāvit. 3. Urbs nova ā Rōmulō Rōma appellābātur. 4. Magnō impedimentō salūtī tuae erit, si cīvēs tē rēgem fēcērīnt. 5. Prīncipēs rēgī iniūriās inferre audēbant quod nihil poterat. 6. Rogāvit ubi eques calcāria sua reliquisset.

698. 1. and 2. All the women remained to hear the oration. 3. The flight was so swift that no time was given [interval was granted] to collect new forces. 4. After many had been wounded, the rest waited for the arrival of the commander; not at all for the sake of resisting longer, but to ask for peace. 5. Time was given neither for seizing arms nor for seeking peace. 6. This state, induced by the official and personal influence [*id est* the prestige and favor] of the king, had sent infantry forces to obstruct our march. 7. The greatest affairs are consummated not by waiting but by acting.

699. 1. Manendō apud Gallōs mortem tuam certiōrem faciēs. 2. Faciendō pontem [ponte faciendō] iter multō brevius fēcit. 3. Lēgātōs pācem petendī causā [pācis petendae causā] misērunt. 4. Proelium equestre erat gravissimum cum locus inīquus ad pugnandum esset. 5. Caesar quaerendō cognōvit quid esset nātūra insulae.

704. 1. The bravest of the soldiers whom we saw thought that the command of the war belonged to Cæsar the general. 2. The allies, moved by fear, had placed in command of the army a certain man very skillful in the art of war. 3. The senate ought not to forget the injuries you have inflicted upon us, ought it? 4. The king did not lack valor, but wisdom. [Valor was not lacking to the king, but wisdom.] 5. When the soldiers could no longer withstand the attack, they fled, some in one direction, others in another. 6. After the line of battle was drawn up, the general began the engagement [joined battle] on the right wing. 7. When I was at Rome, someone showed me the house where he lived. 8. A great part of the cavalry, desirous of pursuing the enemy, hastened with the greatest speed. 9. The tenth legion was of the greatest courage. For this reason Cæsar favored this legion most of all.

705. 1. Mārcus cupidus in urbe habitandī nōn est. 2. Uter vestrum est civis Rōmānus? Neuter nostrum. 3. Tū sōlus mihi

persuādēre poterās ut exercitum retinērem. 4. Quem imperātor cornū sinistrō praefēcit? 5. Mūrus magnae altitudinis firmō praesidiō oppidō erat. 6. Quīdam mihi hās iniuriās intulit. 7. Amicitiae tuae cupidus erat.

715. 1. Cæsar was informed by scouts that the Gauls were eager for a revolution. 2. When the ambassadors had arrived, they begged that the Romans should not burn their town. 3. The commander ordered me to find out what the plan of the war was. 4. In fact, we are annoyed that our allies have not looked out for a grain supply. 5. Because of the multitude of weapons it was very difficult to stand on the wall. 6. So sharply was the battle fought on both sides that many thousand men were wounded. 7. Shall we not send forward fresh forces to cut the Romans off from the march? 8. Though we approached the town at midnight, yet all the citizens were waiting for us. 9. Since you are now seeking peace, I will offer these [the following] conditions. 10. The scarcity of water caused us all to be hard pressed [*lit.* brought it about that we were all hard pressed].

716. 1. Tālis timor animōs omnium occupāvit ut nē fortissimi quidem manēre vellent. 2. Rogāvit quis nāvibus praecisset. 3. Postulāvit nē exercitus per finēs nostrōs in reliquum tempus perdūceretur. 4. Caesar pontem Germānōs perterrendi [Germānōrum perterrendōrum] causā fēcit. 5. Aliquis dixit tē exercituī praeffectum esse.

724. 1. There were two routes by which the Helvetii could go away from home. 2. There was no town which was willing to defend itself by {force of} arms. 3. Who is there that can show us a better way? 4. He [that man] is the only one that knows the nature of that place. 5. Since the Romans have cut off the town from its grain supply, we have nothing by {means of} which we can hold out longer. 6. Some of the Gauls were desirous of seeking peace. 7. There were others who were eager for a revolution. 8. There were some who were annoyed that new legions

were being enrolled in our territory. 9. There is no one who denies that the commonwealth ought to be preserved. 10. Though Dentatus held supreme command, yet he preferred to live in the country. 11. Who is there that has not heard that Romulus called his city Rome?

725. 1. *Ōlim erat cōsul qui gravissimum supplicium suis dē filiis sūmeret.* 2. *Quis est qui nōmen illius (virī) memoriā nōn teneat?* 3. *Erant qui dicerent filiōs cōsulis patriae bellum intulisse.* 4. *Est cōsulis salūtem rei pūblicae prōvidēre.* 5. *Ūnus est qui satis auctōritātis habeat.*

730. 1. Cæsar had to do everything at the same time. [All things had to be done by Cæsar at one time. Everything had to be done by Cæsar at the same time.] 2. The general had to give the signal for battle. 3. The soldiers who were away had to be called together by their commanders. 4. The legions which were about to fight had to be encouraged by Cæsar [Cæsar had to encourage the legions that were going to fight]. 5. After all these things were finished, the line of battle had to be drawn up. 9. But so short was the time and so great [violent] was the attack of the enemy that they had to omit a great part of these things [a great part of these things had to be omitted by them]. 7. On that day there were some who thought that the Romans would not conquer. 8. Who is there that believes that that battle ought not to have been fought? 9. Soon we are to hear about other wars which were carried on by the Romans. 10. The long marches are going to be a great hindrance to the Romans.

731. 1. *Multae rēs Thēsēō faciendae erant ut puerōs puellāsque Graeciae servāret.* 2. *Ille vir ēgregius Minōtaurum interfectūrus erat.* 3. *Primum ei iter longum ad Crētā faciendum erat.* 4. *Deinde auxilium alicui dandum erat.* 5. *Cum ad Crētā pervēnisset, filiae rēgis dixit quid āctūrus esset.* 6. *Sine ūllā difficultate ei persuāsit ut auxilium sibi daret.*

SELECTIONS FOR SIGHT READING

A BRITISH CHIEF URGES RESISTANCE TO
THE ROMAN INVASION

There is a rumor, Britons, of a new and great war. Already the Romans hold the fields of the wretched Gauls. Already they hold the shores of Gaul nearest to our island. Now Britain is in danger. Already the Romans are calling together their forces. Soon they will be sailing to our island and will seize our towns. But we are Britons; Britons fear nothing. Never shall we give to the Romans our towns, our daughters, (and) our sons. To arms! to arms! We shall fight, we shall fight. Never will free men be slaves. We shall overcome the Romans and great will be our rewards.

A FATHER'S LETTER TO HIS SON

How pleasing to me, Marcus, was your teacher's letter! For the teacher praises your industry and says: "Your son is good and diligent. He never disregards his duty, and he always gives a fine example to the slow." Mother will soon send you a pretty book as a reward for your industry. Your sister is six years old today. She often asks, "Where is brother Marcus? He has been away a long time. When will he return?" Good-by.

FABLE—THE LION'S SHARE

The animals the lion, the horse, the goat, (and) the sheep form a partnership. They capture much booty and collect it in [into] one place. Then they divide the booty into four parts. After the booty was divided, the lion said: "The first part is mine, for the lion is the king of beasts. And mine is the second part for [because of] my labors. I claim the third part, for I am very hungry [have great hunger]. Finally, I will seize the fourth part, and if anyone interferes [shall hinder], I will kill him."

ARION'S GOOD FORTUNE

Once upon a time Arion, the very famous singer, was very far from home and was returning to [was seeking] his native land. Kings of many lands had given him most abundant rewards. Arion had placed all the things that he had received on a ship and was carrying <them> home with him. Already the ship was in mid-sea and no land could be seen. Then the sailors, villainous [*lit.* most wicked] men, made a barbarous plan and said to each other : "Surely this man shall never escape [be let go] from our hands. We will kill him and all that he has shall be ours." Then they seize the bard and throw him into the sea.

Arion had given up [laid aside] all hope of safety and expected sure death. But the gods themselves preserved his life. For suddenly Arion was seen sitting [to sit] on the back of a great dolphin which quickly carried him to the nearest shore.

CERES AND PROSERPINA

Verily, Venus, your power is the greatest. [Of a truth, Venus, your power is very great.] For you taught even Pluto, the god of the lower world, to love. Once the god was driving his chariot through the island <of> Sicily. There he saw Proserpina, the very beautiful daughter of Ceres, the goddess of agriculture, and fell in love with her [*lit.* he saw and fell in love with Proserpina *etc.*] Straightway he seized her, and, urging on his horses, fled from sight.

Then, in truth, Ceres, moved by extreme sorrow and fear, endlessly sought for her daughter day and night. Meanwhile Pluto had married Proserpina. Now the goddess was queen of the lower world. Finally Ceres found out everything and with hostile [bitter] mind thus pleaded her cause before Jupiter : " My daughter, whom I sought through all lands and seas, I have found. Pluto has carried her off. Even now she is in his power [hand]. Pluto has done me a great wrong. Command him to return my daughter. Inflict on him the severest punishment."

Jupiter replied: "You ought not to talk so, Ceres. This deed, in my judgment, is not a wrong but (is) true love. But I will grant this favor to your request [you asking]. For six months of each year Proserpina shall remain in Pluto's realm and for six months she shall be with you." And so in the winter Proserpina is in the lower world, and in the summer, leaving the lower world, she dwells on earth with her mother.

CINCINNATUS CALLED FROM THE PLOW

At all times country life has been of the greatest assistance to virtue and the strongest protection to the state. This fact the Romans too believed, and many of them had farms and tilled the fields with their own hands.

Among these was Cincinnatus, a man distinguished in war and a farmer by no means slow [an energetic farmer]. Once when certain enemies were approaching the city and already many cowardly (ones) were despairing of the safety of the country, the minds of all were turned toward Cincinnatus. Now he was not in town, but in the country.

Then the senate made Cincinnatus dictator and sent lictors to conduct him to the city. The lictors hastened to the country and quickly arrived at the little farm of Cincinnatus. He, dressed in his tunic, was plowing his field, and when he saw the lictors asked them what they wanted. The lictors replied that the senate had made him dictator that he might save (his) country from the greatest peril, and that they had come to conduct him to town.

Cincinnatus did not like [It was not pleasing to Cincinnatus] to leave his field, yet he had to obey the senate. And so, wiping off the dust and sweat, the excellent man put on the toga which the lictors were carrying and proceeded to Rome. After finishing the war in a few days, Cincinnatus hastened home to plow.

THE LORD'S PRAYER

Our Father, who art in heaven [the heavens], hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven [as in heaven also on earth]. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts as we also forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.

THE GOLDEN RULE

All things, therefore, whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, (even so) do ye also unto them. For this is the law and the prophets.

THE STRAIT GATE

Enter ye in at [through] the strait gate: for [because] wide is the gate and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction and many there be which go in thereat.

LATIN PLAY

PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA

SCENE I

CEPHEUS. Why, my Cassiopeia, do you praise your beauty without end? Your boldness terrifies me. Do you not fear the envy of the gods?

CASSIOPEIA. I say no more than is true. Look at me. Am I not more beautiful than any goddess? Not even the sea nymphs are more beautiful.

CEPHEUS. Be silent, woman, be silent! Even now the gods are perhaps preparing punishment.

CASSIOPEIA. By no means will I keep silence. I do not fear the penalties of the gods. I do not believe . . .

ATTENDANT. Someone knocks, O queen.

CASSIOPEIA. Open the door.

ATTENDANT. Three citizens desire to speak to the king.

CEPHEUS. Bid them (to) enter.

CITIZENS. We are lost, O king! What shall we do? What shall we do?

CEPHEUS. What is it, citizens? What trouble disturbs you?

FIRST CITIZEN. A huge monster has come out of the sea and has laid waste my fields.

SECOND CITIZEN. The same monster has devoured all my cattle.

THIRD CITIZEN. Alas for me miserable! The savage monster has killed my wife and children.

CASSIOPEIA. What do you say? What do I hear? Mine is the fault. O words most foolish! O wicked pride!

CEPHEUS. Only one way of safety is left. I will hasten to the oracle and seek for help.

SCENE II

ATTENDANT. Cepheus, the king of Ethiopia, O priestess, is seeking admission.

SACERDOS. Bring him before me. I will hear him. Why, O king, have you come to me?

CEPHEUS. Priestess, I desire to ask your advice. A savage monster is laying waste our fields and is terrifying my people. Who sent this monster? Why was it sent?

SACERDOS. Neptune, god of the sea, has sent the monster. The god is hostile because of the pride of your queen. She has dared to place herself before the very nymphs.

CEPHEUS. I beseech you, priestess, how can I drive the monster from my country?

SACERDOS. It is necessary to atone for the queen's fault. Give Andromeda, your daughter, to the monster, and your country will be saved. Depart and obey.

SCENE III

ANDROMEDA. What delays father? [What delay keeps father?]

CASSIOPEIA. I have already been expecting him for a long time. Every day our perils increase. My heart is full of anxiety and fear. Hail, husband! Your countenance terrifies me. What did the oracle say?

CEPHEUS. Most grievous is our fortune. Neptune, hostile because of your pride, is inflicting this punishment on our people. If we wish to save the country, we must give Andromeda to the monster [*lit.* it is necessary to give Andromeda to the monster].

CASSIOPEIA. What! Give Andromeda! Never, never will I do this.

ANDROMEDA. Listen, dearest mother, it is better that I perish than that all suffer punishment. I am ready to obey the oracle, father.

SCENE IV

CASSIOPEIA. I am lost; I cannot endure this sorrow. Why did I speak those most foolish words? I, not Andromeda, ought to be given to the monster.

CEPHEUS. You speak the truth, wife; but you know the words of the oracle. Do you hear that terrible noise? Without doubt the monster is drawing near.

FIRST FRIEND. Alas! Alas! Already death is impending.

SECOND FRIEND. Andromeda too hears the sound. Behold, how pale her face is!

CEPHEUS. Who are you, stranger? How did you arrive in my country?

PERSEUS. I am Perseus, the son of Jove. I am journeying through the air on [by] wings. Whence those tears? Why does that maiden wear chains?

CEPHEUS. That maiden is my daughter. By the command of the oracle she will be given to the savage monster which Neptune

daily sends (out) from the sea. Having been pacified in this way, the monster will spare us. Andromeda is giving her life for her country.

PERSEUS. By the gods, O king, I myself will kill this monster, if you will give me your daughter in marriage.

CEPHEUS. Gladly do I accept this condition, stranger. But the time is very short. Even now the monster is at hand.

PERSEUS. Dismiss fear from your heart, Andromeda. I will save you.

THIRD FRIEND. A great hope now grips me.

FOURTH FRIEND. Behold, the stranger is flying high through the air.

FIFTH FRIEND. Now he is descending and is attacking the monster.

ALL. Hurrah! [Ho! Victory!]

PERSEUS. Here is [*lit.* Behold] your daughter, O king. I have saved her by my valor. I demand my reward.

CEPHEUS. Andromeda is yours, stranger. You are the preserver of my house.

ALL. Good luck (to you)!

BACULUS THE CENTURION

Baculus on the march

"Come, mother, come quick. A great number of soldiers is approaching. Already I can see the van." Thus, in a loud voice, shouted a youth who was standing before a cottage and with eager eyes was looking at the advancing soldiers. On hearing the words the mother hastened from the cottage and stood near her son.

The youth was Marcus Cæcilius Metellus, the son of a very famous general who, several years before, had given his life for the republic. Now Marcus and Livia, his mother, were living on the father's farm. That farm was situated on the Flaminian Way that leads to Gaul.

Already the forces had come much nearer. First advanced the horsemen [cavalry]; then the foot soldiers [infantry], many thousand men, followed; finally a great number of horses and wagons, which carried the baggage, closed the line. Among the centurions was a man of great size, with broad shoulders (and) of distinguished appearance, who bore himself with unusual authority. As soon as Livia saw him, greatly moved, she cried out, "In heaven's name, whom do I see? There is Centurion Baculus, my son, [*lit.* Behold, my son, Baculus the centurion,] your father's most intimate friend, whom I now see (for the first time) after many years. How glad I am (to see him)! Without doubt he is leading his forces to Cæsar's camp in Gaul [*lit.* into Gaul to Cæsar's camp]." "I believe, dearest mother," said Marcus, "that the gods have sent Baculus to us. You know (that) I have long been desiring to enlist and to follow (in) my father's footsteps. Who can teach the first principles of military service better than Baculus?" "You are right [speak well]," said Livia. "The camp of Baculus will not be far away. Go to him and give him the letter which I will write at once."

Marcus goes to the Roman camp and is kindly received by Baculus

Several hours later Marcus arrived at the Roman camp. Before the gates of the camp armed men were standing. One of these asked Marcus what he wanted and whom he was looking for. Then Marcus, having replied that he was looking for Centurion Baculus, was led to the general's tent [headquarters].

Baculus, a man very skillful in military affairs, had often been praised by Cæsar because of his distinguished valor and had been chosen first centurion. At this time, since the general and the other superior officers were absent, he was in command of the whole legion. Though he did not know Marcus, yet he received him kindly. Then Marcus gave him his mother's letter. Baculus, taking the letter and opening it, read the following words.

Livia's letter to Baculus

"Livia sends greetings to Baculus. If you are well, it is well; I am well. This letter, no doubt, will cause you surprise; for I have not written to you since the death of my husband. But I know that you still retain the memory of our friendship. The youth who brings this letter to you is my son. He will tell you all our fortunes. His heart burns with eagerness for military service. He is already of military age. I intrust him to you. He wishes to enlist. Farewell."

Baculus makes Marcus his aide-de-camp

"By Hercules," said Baculus, "are you the son of Marcus Metellus? There certainly was never anyone more noble or more honorable. I give you a most cordial welcome [*lit.* I receive you most affectionately]. You are very like your father both in body and in mind. Your mother, the excellent Livia, says that you wish to follow a military career." "You speak the truth," said Marcus. "and I especially desire to serve under your standards." Baculus laughed and replied, "Nothing will suit me better [be more pleasing to me], and I will make you my aide-de-camp."

Baculus resumes the march to Gaul

The next day the sound of the trumpet aroused Marcus from sleep at daybreak. Baculus had already risen and had ordered the camp to be moved without delay. Quickly the forces set out, and all day there was no pause in the marching [the march was not interrupted the whole day]. At sunset the weary soldiers pitched camp. Thus for four days they hastened by forced marches. On the fifth day they entered the territory of the Gauls.

Gaul and its people

Gaul as a whole is divided into three parts, of which the Belgæ inhabit one (part), the Aquitani another, the third those who in their own language are called Celts. All these differ from each other in

language, customs, and laws. Of all these the Belgæ are the bravest because they are nearest to the Germans, who dwell across the Rhine, with whom they carry on war continually. For this reason the Helvetii also excel the remaining Gauls in courage, because they contend in almost daily battle with the Germans.

The Helvetian migration

At this very time the Helvetii, men fond of wandering and waging war, were desiring to go out from their territory with all their forces to seek wider fields. They took it hard [bore it ill] that they were hemmed in on all sides by the nature of the place. There were but two routes by which they could go out from home, one narrow and difficult through the territory of the Sequani, the other much easier through the Roman Province. By this route they decided to go forth.

Cæsar resolves to stop them

On hearing this [These things having been heard], Cæsar, pro-consul of Gaul, hastened to Geneva, the town nearest to the Helvetii, that he might stop them. At the same time he gave orders to Baculus to collect troops and to march into Gaul as quickly as possible. For this reason, as has been said, Baculus had advanced at full speed. Already, quicker than anyone would suppose, he was drawing near to Cæsar's camp. Meanwhile the Helvetii had assembled by the bank of the Rhone, because <this> river flows between the province and the territory of the Helvetii. That the Helvetii might not cross the Rhone, Cæsar fortified the bank by a wall and ditch and stationed guards. Then he waited to see whether they would try to cross against his will.

The Helvetii try to cross the Rhone. Baculus brings needed help

A short time after Cæsar had finished these fortifications, the Helvetii tried to break through. Cæsar easily withstood the first attack, but the Helvetii, sometimes by day, more often by night,

did not desist from their attempt. The Romans, since they were much inferior in numbers [number of men], wearied by skirmishes [battles] and watches, were almost exhausted. In this crisis Baculus with his forces arrived at the camp and was received with the greatest joy. When the general saw him he said, "You are in the nick of time [are at hand most opportunely], Baculus. Without your help we could hardly hold out longer. Who is the youth that stands near you?" "This youth," said Baculus, "is Marcus Metellus, son of Marcus. His father and I were friends from boyhood. His death carried off, but he left behind a son whom I am training in military affairs." Cæsar, stretching out his hand to Marcus, said, "Greetings, Marcus. I have often heard about the exploits of your father, a most distinguished man. I am glad to welcome you. Hereafter you will be one of us [ours]."

The Helvetii, unable to break through Cæsar's lines, follow the other route through the country of the Sequani

On that very night the Helvetii, some by means of ships, others by fords of the Rhone, crossed the river with all their forces and with the greatest violence attempted to break through the Roman fortifications. But so great a change was made by the arrival of Baculus and his new forces that the enemy were easily driven back and very many were killed by spears or perished in the river. After this disaster the Helvetii, overcome by ill fortune, abandoned [turned away from] that route and decided to follow the other road through the territory of the Sequani.

Cæsar follows them

When Cæsar was [had been] informed that the Helvetii had set out from that place and had already led their forces through the territory of the Sequani, he followed them with all his troops. Meanwhile the Helvetii were laying waste the fields and capturing the towns. Many tribes, allies of the Roman people, betook them-

selves to Cæsar to ask aid. Induced by these causes [things], Cæsar hastened on, interrupting his march neither day nor night.

The end of the pursuit

Finally, because of the lack of grain supplies, Cæsar turned his march away from the Helvetii and hastened (to go) to Bibracte, a very large and wealthy town of the Hædui, which was not far distant. When this was [had been] announced to the enemy, the Helvetii thought that the Romans were departing because they were frightened [*lit.* terrified by fear]. And so, changing their course, they began to attack the Romans on the rear. Baculus, who was bringing up the rear with his men, sent Marcus to report to Cæsar the new policy of the enemy. On learning this [These things being known] Cæsar drew up his line of battle on the nearest hill and gave the enemy an opportunity of fighting.

The Helvetii are defeated in a great battle

The Helvetii, following with all their carts, collected their baggage in [into] one place; they themselves, in very dense array, advanced close to the Roman battle-front. Cæsar, having encouraged his men, began the battle. The soldiers, throwing their spears from (the) higher ground [place], easily broke (through) the enemy's line of battle. Then they attacked them with drawn swords. The fighting was fierce from the seventh hour till evening, and no one could see an enemy in flight [with his back turned]. At last, worn out with wounds, they retreated. After the enemy had been overcome the Romans captured both the baggage and the camp of the Helvetii.

The Helvetii, influenced by the lack of all things, sent an ambassador to Cæsar, and, (after) handing over all their arms and giving hostages, were received in surrender. Cæsar furthermore ordered that they return to their territory whence they had set out. Concerning the number of these Cæsar himself says that 368,000 men left home and 110,000 returned.

Baculus seriously wounded

In this battle Baculus received a serious wound. For when the battle had already raged for several hours and the situation was critical, Baculus, calling with a loud voice "Who will follow?", threw himself into the midst of the foe. But unfortunately he did not keep his footing on an [the] uneven place and fell heavily to the ground. The enemy immediately surround him. Then verily the Romans with a growl (of rage) rush forward to save him. Finally, after several on both sides have been killed, Baculus, severely wounded, is rescued from the hands of the enemy.

Baculus and Marcus return to Italy

After the battle, when Marcus was sitting beside his wounded friend, the general himself came to see the brave hero [very brave man]. After he had lauded his valor in the most generous terms he said, "In a short time I intend to wage war with Ariovistus, that most savage king of the Germans. He has led many thousand Germans across the Rhine and has inflicted severe injuries on the allies of the Roman people. But this war, Baculus, will have to be carried on without you. I advise you to return to Italy and give attention to your health. After a few months, as I hope, you will again be in arms." "He intends to go with me, Cæsar," said Marcus. "For who can care for him better than my mother Livia?" And so (even) till the following year Baculus was with Marcus and Livia.

Baculus receives a letter from Cæsar

At the beginning of summer Baculus, now in the best of health, received the following letter from Cæsar. "Cæsar sends greetings to Baculus. If you are well, it is well; I am well. I hope you are strong and well and ready to take up arms [*lit.* are ready to take up arms with sound powers]. I am [have been] informed that all the Belgæ are conspiring against the Roman people. Come to camp and bring Marcus with you. Farewell."

War with the Belgæ

When Baculus and Marcus arrived in Gaul, Cæsar with the army had already set out, and, after subduing many tribes, was marching through the territory of the Nervii. Of all the Belgæ the Nervii were the bravest. They rebuked the rest of the Belgæ who had surrendered to the Roman people, and said that they would neither send hostages nor accept any conditions of peace. Now with many allies they were awaiting the arrival of the Romans.

The Nervii plan their attack

When Baculus and Marcus overtook Cæsar's army, the camp of the Nervii was not far distant. Some hostile Gauls, after observing the usual order [custom] of march of the Romans, had informed the Nervii that between every two legions a very long baggage train intervened, and that it would be easy, when the first legion was pitching camp and the remaining legions were far away, to attack it. This plan the Nervii thought was worth trying [*lit.* ought not to be passed over by them].

A desperate battle is fought

The place which the Romans had chosen for the camp was on the top of a hill which rose from a (certain) river. Across the river the enemy had hidden themselves in the forests. Very opportunely it happened that Cæsar had changed his order of march and was leading not one but six legions. Behind these he had placed the baggage of the whole army. When the Nervii saw the first baggage of the Romans, they thought that the appointed time was at hand. Suddenly with incredible speed they rushed forth from the forest with all their forces, and, crossing the river, hastened at the same speed up the opposite hill to the Roman camp. Cæsar had everything to do at the same time: the flag had to be displayed, the signal had to be given with the trumpet, the soldiers had to be recalled from the work, the line of battle had to be drawn up, the

soldiers had to be encouraged, the battle signal had to be given. The shortness of the time and the speed of the enemy prevented a great part of these things. The various legions were resisting the enemy some in one quarter, others in another. Everywhere a most bitter conflict was going on, especially on the right wing. There the twelfth legion, in which Baculus was enrolled, was being hard pressed by the enemy. Already nearly all the centurions had been either wounded or killed, among these Baculus himself, who was exhausted by so many and such serious wounds that he could hardly stand [sustain himself].

Cæsar to the rescue

In this crisis Cæsar, snatching a shield from a soldier because he himself had come without a shield, advanced to the front line. The sight of the general inspired hope in the soldiers and the attack of the enemy was checked a little. Meanwhile the remaining legions, which had been victorious in other quarters, when they had learned in what a state things were, went to the rescue. Finally, with great slaughter, the Nervii were overcome. After the battle Marcus could not be found. Late at night, however, he returned to the camp unharmed; after being captured by the enemy he escaped. Neither did Baculus die of his wounds, but after a short time was (again) able to take up arms.

The twelfth legion in the Alps

After the Belgæ had been conquered the twelfth legion was led among the Alps to a town (which was) called Octodurus to pass the winter. This town was hemmed in on all sides by very high mountains. Lieutenant Galba, who was in command of the legion, commissioned Baculus to fortify the winter quarters. Baculus therefore undertakes the matter and commands the place to be fortified by a high wall. When this work is not yet finished, a vast horde of savages makes an attack from all directions [on all sides]. When the battle had already lasted for many hours and not

only strength but also weapons were beginning to fail the Romans, Baculus and a certain military tribune [tribune of the soldiers] rush up to Galba. "The situation is critical, lieutenant," they say. "A sally is the only hope of salvation." This policy being adopted, the soldiers suddenly burst out of the camp. The enemy were so terrified by this unexpected sally that after a third of them had been killed the rest took to flight. After this battle was fought, Galba, fearing a second attack, led his legion unharmed into the territory of the Allobroges and spent the winter there.

A letter from Britain

At that time Britain was an unknown land to the Romans. Not even to the Gauls was the island known except that part which is opposite Gaul. For many reasons Cæsar wished to go to the island, and in the fourth year of his proconsulship he set out. Both Baculus and Marcus made this journey. Concerning these matters Marcus wrote the following [this] letter to his mother Livia: "Marcus sends a very hearty greeting to his mother Livia. Cæsar is now pitching his camp in Britain. This island is not far away from Gaul. Having found the weather favorable for sailing, we cast off about the third watch and at ten o'clock in the morning [the fourth hour of the day] we reached Britain. There on all the hills we beheld the armed forces of the enemy. The nature of this place was such that the sea was closely bounded by mountains. Since this spot was not suitable for disembarking, the general, advancing about seven miles from that place, brought his ships to anchor opposite (to) an open and level beach. But the savages, having followed our men, tried to keep them from disembarking. Moreover our men, terrified by the depth of the sea and unskilled in that kind of fighting, were more backward than usual, since at the same time they had to leap from the ships and stand in the waves and fight with the foe. Then the standard-bearer of the tenth legion, a very brave man, leaped from the ship. 'Jump down, comrades,' he cried [said], 'unless you wish to betray the eagle to the enemy,'

and he begins to bear the eagle against the foe. At the same time Baculus leaps down shouting, 'Come! Come, Romans!' Then our men did one and all leap down [*lit.* truly our men one and all leaped down] from the ships. Bitter fighting took place on both sides. Finally the savages were put to flight and we took possession of the shore and pitched camp. This island, the most distant of lands, is most savage and wild. Everything is [All things are] terrible and full of danger. I long for you, mother dearest. O when shall I see you (again)! Farewell."

Cæsar's sixth campaign

In the sixth year of the Gallic war Cæsar was carrying on a campaign [*lit.* the matter] in Germany during the first part of the summer. Then he led his men back into Gaul and pitched his camp in the midst of the territory of the Eburones. There he gathered together the baggage of all the legions and left behind one legion to guard the baggage [*lit.* for a guard to the baggage]. He himself and the rest of the legions set out some in one direction and others in another. As he was departing he warned the lieutenant that he should [to] keep his soldiers within the camp.

The commanding officer, moved by the murmurs of his men, who complain of being confined in camp without good cause, disregards

Cæsar's advice

For several days after Cæsar's departure the lieutenant obeyed the general's orders with the greatest care and allowed not even a camp follower to go outside of the rampart. But on the seventh day, influenced by the murmurs of the soldiers who took it hard that they were being confined so long when all the Gauls had been conquered, he sent five cohorts and a great crowd of camp followers into the nearest fields to gather grain.

A German force unexpectedly attacks the camp. A panic ensues

While these were absent and the camp was left almost without a garrison, two thousand Germans unexpectedly arrive and try to

seize the camp. The enemy surround the camp on all sides. With difficulty the Romans withstand the first attack and defend the gates. All, panic-stricken, know neither in what direction to lend their assistance nor what they ought to do. Since no defenders are visible on the wall, the savages believe that there is no garrison inside. For this reason they attempt the more eagerly to break in.

Baculus to the rescue

Centurion Baculus, since he was ill [owing to illness], did not set out with the army but had been left behind among the garrison. He had already gone five days without food. On hearing the shouting he rises and goes forth from his tent. He sees that the enemy are threatening and that the situation is extremely critical. He seizes arms from the nearest <men> and takes his stand in the gate. The centurions of that cohort which was on guard follow close after him. For a little while they sustain the conflict. Baculus faints after receiving serious wounds, and, passed along from hand to hand, is saved with difficulty. With this time gained [*lit.* This interval having been put between], the rest, their courage reëstablished, dare to take their stand on the fortifications and present the appearance of defenders [make a show of defense]. Presently the soldiers who had gone out from the camp returned and the Germans retreated across the Rhine. Thus by the valor of Baculus the camp and the baggage were saved.

Here ends the service-record of Baculus [Concerning the exploits of Baculus thus far].